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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 782.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The SIXTEENTH COURSE of LECTURES to YOUNG MEN will be delivered (D. V.) in EXETER HALL, on the following TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock:—

Nov. 13.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir HERBERT B. EDWARDES, K.C.B. "Our Indian Empire."

Nov. 20.—Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS, of London. "The Scottish Covenanters."

Nov. 27.—Rev. THEOPHILUS PEARSON, of Sheffield. "Individuality."

Dec. 4.—Rev. J. HAMPDEN GURNEY, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone. "England in the Olden Time; or, Glimpses of the Fourteenth Century."

Dec. 11.—Rev. CHARLES VINCE, of Birmingham. "Lessons from the Lives of the Jesuits."

Dec. 18.—Rev. JOHN STOUTON, of Kensington. "Revivals, Ancient and Modern."

1861.
JAN. 8.—Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, of Bloomsbury. "The Seventh Commandment."

JAN. 15.—Rev. ROBERT T. JEFFERY, M.D., of the United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow. "Commerce Christianized."

JAN. 22.—Rev. SAMUEL COLEY, of City-road Chapel. "The Blessed Life."

JAN. 29.—Rev. ARCHIBALD BOYD, M.A., Hon. Canon of Gloucester, and Rector of Paddington. "Why did the Church Reform itself in the Sixteenth Century?"

FEB. 5.—Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., of London. "Erasmus."

FEB. 12.—Rev. WILLIAM POLLOCK, M.A., Vicar of Bowdon, Cheshire. "The Relations of Religion and Art."

TICKETS for the COURSE ONLY.—For numbered stalls, 10s. 6d. each; central seats, 5s.; reserved platform, 5s.; area and western gallery, 3s.; platform, 2s.—may be had of Messrs.

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Williams and Lloyd, 29, Moorgate-street.

Cotes' Library, 139, Chapside.

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Starling, 87, Upper-street, Islington.

Alvey, 67, Newington Causeway.

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Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate Without; and at

The Offices of the Association, 165, Aldersgate-street, City.

W. EDWIN SHIPTON, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE.

On the DIVINE COVENANTS, their Nature and Design; or, the Covenants considered as gradual Developments of the Divine Purposes of Mercy. A Series of Eight Lectures. To be delivered (D. V.) by the Rev. JOHN KELLY, of Liverpool, at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus.

To commence on TUESDAY, the 6th of November, and to continue on succeeding FRIDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Half-past Six o'clock precisely.

Admission to the Lectures, Free.

N.B.—For the Syllabus apply to Mr. Churchyard, Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLS-WOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

Instituted, Oct. 27, 1847.

For the Care and Education of the Idiot and Imbecile, especially in the Earlier Periods of Life.

The AUTUMNAL ELECTION of this Charity will occur Tomorrow, the 25th inst., at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, for the purpose of ELECTING TWENTY APPLICANTS, viz., Five for Life, and Fifteen for the ordinary period of Five Years, from the list of 160 Candidates.

Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the Chair.

The poll will commence at Twelve o'clock, and close at Two precisely. Persons becoming subscribers may vote immediately.

The Board have felt it needful to communicate with the subscribers on the Life cases, five of whom they again propose to admit at this election. While thankful for the responses already made, the Board hope they shall be still further encouraged, by those subscribers who have not yet replied, as the admission of Life cases must be entirely regulated by their liberality.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The motion (of which notice was given at the April election) to rescind a portion of the 12th rule, and to give in future but one vote for each annual subscription of half-a-guinea, and for each life subscription of five guineas, and so on in proportion, will be proposed for confirmation at this Meeting, and, if carried, the rule will take effect at the next April and all future elections.

BANKERS.

The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

The Board request a perusal of the last report, and of a pamphlet by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., entitled "A Visit to Earlswood," which may be had gratuitously on application at the office, where information will be cheerfully supplied, and subscriptions thankfully received by the Secretary, Mr. William Nicholas, to whom all orders should be made payable.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C., Oct., 1860.

THE ARTICLES on the CARTOONS of RAPHAEL, by the Rev. R. H. SMITH, jun., in the CHRISTIAN SPECIATOR, are being RE-PUBLISHED as a GIFT-BOOK, illustrated by Photographs from the originals. Price 8s. 6d.

The names of Subscribers are requested to be sent to the Author, Hanley, Staffordshire.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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SPIRITUALISM.

A GREAT controversy is raging just now in the columns of the *Morning Star*, on what are called "spiritual manifestations." Extraordinary statements of what disembodied spirits can do, and have done, with both mind and matter, in this world of ours, are most respectably attested—and, on the other hand, easy denunciations of credulity, insinuations of collusion, dogmatisms of so-called science, and burning as well as brilliant sparkles of ridicule, are profusely scattered about. We have watched the fray with much interest. We cannot profess to side with either party. Indeed, we look upon the contest with ulterior views and expectations differing by a long way from both. We cannot help thinking—in truth, we have cherished the notion for some years—that mankind is approaching a discovery which, when made, will put them into possession of the key to a vast number of now unaccountable phenomena connected more or less closely with the vital forces of nature, and the laws by which mind can act upon what is extraneous to itself, whether animate or inanimate. "Approaching," we say, without presuming to measure, even in conjecture, the distance yet remaining to be passed, or the number of mysteries to be uncovered. We frankly confess, for ourselves, that we have no theory to guide us—the facts are too few, and too far removed from ordinary experience, to warrant any dogmatic interpretation of them. We are not, therefore, about to pronounce any opinion—but we shall venture to throw out a few suggestions intended to modify the moral tone and spirit of both parties to the controversy.

And, first, we may observe, that the very extraordinary nature of the facts deposed to, and their wide deviation from the current of common experience, do not suffice to warrant their rejection, *qua* facts. These characteristics, undoubtedly, impose on us an obligation to weigh, count, and scrupulously appreciate the testimony which, from various quarters, is adduced in support of the affirmative. We have not sufficient means of ascertaining whether the "spiritualists" have, or have not, courted fair investigation. We are willing, for the present, to assume that they have shrunk from no test proposed to them in a becoming spirit. But, surely, on the hypothesis that their theory is a correct one, they are bound to admit that no test proposed with a *bona fide* intention of getting at the truth, and fairly adapted, when applied, to elicit a decisive response, one way or the other, ought, in a matter of such grave importance, to be refused as implying a sceptical and unbelieving spirit. It is all very well to say that the "spirits" have their own ways of working, and that they are offended at such and such impertinencies of an incredulous mind—what is wanted, however, before we can rationally yield a satisfied belief in their agency, is that they should do what they are assumed to do, under conditions which shall exclude the pos-

sibility of a mistake, or the success of an imposture.

Now, the spiritualists will hardly deny that some of the conditions and modes of manifestation in the phenomena alluded to, if intelligent spiritual beings be the agents, are, at least, such as we should not have anticipated, and that professed mediums, wooden tables, and half-darkened chambers, are well fitted to suggest some doubt of supernatural intervention. Even a man well disposed towards belief, and quite open to conviction, might properly inquire what is the speciality which constitutes a good medium. Is it physical construction or temperament? Or is it moral superiority? Or is it religious adaptation? About the fact that these spiritual manifestations, as they are designated, do take place more quickly, more frequently, and, in much higher kinds, in the presence of some persons rather than others, there will be no dispute. Well, now, it is surely rational to inquire what there is in such persons that can be assigned as distinguishing them from others. We do not ask why the spirits prefer this or that man as a medium to another—but when the preference is very markedly displayed, we think we may ask whether there is, or is not, any assignable peculiarity in that man—physical, moral, or religious. Again, as to tables. Are tables of any material equally operated upon by the spirits? Will slate, for instance, answer as well as mahogany, or iron, or silver, as well as deal? If, according to the hypothesis, spirits have power to lift by their sole agency a mahogany board to the ceiling, or even dash it to splinters, it can hardly be irreverent to ask whether they can do the same thing with the hearthstone, or, still better, with the stones of a foot pavement in the streets? No greater physical force would be wanted in the one case than in the other. Has the experiment ever been tried? Can the spirits act as powerfully upon inert matter in the open air, as in a semi-lighted apartment? Is there any medium in whose presence the spirits can or will lift, in an open field, not a heavy dining-table, but a pebble not bigger than an egg, and transport it twenty, ten, or even five yards, into a basket set there to receive it? It is assumed by the theory that spirits have power over inert matter. Does the theory embrace *all* inert matter, or only wood? Does it include wood, wherever and under whatever circumstances it may be found, or only within doors, and shaped by the upholsterer? The spiritualists really insist upon the existence of certain modes of approach whereby unseen spirits can exert visible power over matter. If there be any truth in their theory it cannot be improper to find out by actual experiment whether those modes can be varied, and whether the power they exert is restricted to wood and hats when not in the open air.

Now, without, for a moment, questioning, much less denying, the remarkable phenomena which seem to be so well attested, and which exhibit the mobility of matter (of one or two kinds, at least) in the absence of any moving power with which we are as yet acquainted; and admitting, as we readily do, that several impostures will not set aside one well-attested fact; and that all truths, but especially all great truths, in the process of emerging from obscurity to light, invariably attract towards themselves a good deal of clever scoundrelism which would strangle them in their cradle, but that they are truths—we beg to remind the spiritualists that, by inventing a theory to account for these strange facts, they place themselves under obligations to present to the world a good deal more, and of a much higher kind, than simple and incontrovertible testimony to the facts themselves. Do they intend to add to the domains of our knowledge, or of our faith? If to the former, they must submit to the widest range of scientific experiment. If to the latter, they must furnish us with adequate moral credentials. Startling and inexplicable facts, even when they are contradictory of our whole sum of experience—nay,

even when, at first blush, they seem to imply intelligent agency—are too narrow a basis upon which to build so towering a structure as "spiritualism" in its modern sense. We do not say that the devotees of the new and fascinating faith must necessarily be wrong—but we do say that before they can fairly assume to be right, their investigations must take a very different shape than that of merely questioning the oracle.

But it is not only, nor chiefly, in the power they can exert over inert matter, that the agency of spirits is said to be manifested, but in the performance of acts, and the communication of intelligence, which can only be performed and communicated by beings themselves intelligent. They play the accordion beautifully. Might they not be asked to play the organ in St. Paul's? Might they not set at rest a whole host of doubts by drawing sweet sounds out of a harp or violoncello? Or is the accordion the only musical instrument over which they have power? They disclose to a physician the death of a patient. Does their power extend to the discovery of the circumstances under which, and the person or persons by whom, the Road murder was perpetrated? These are not captious questions. We are asked to ascribe certain extraordinary phenomena—phenomena, however, which have occasionally presented themselves to notice from the beginning of the world—to the agency of disembodied spirits. We think it not impertinent to ask that, instead of doing a hundred things which are of no use whatever unless it be to strike the mind with wonder, they should do one thing, though it were but one, which shall benefit mankind by furthering the ends of justice—that they should unravel one mystery, or disclose one secret, which could not be done but by their intervention, and the doing of which will be of direct and essential service to the world.

For, it ought never to be forgotten in an inquiry of this kind, that by resorting to the spiritual world for an explanation of remarkable facts, the assent, not merely of our intellectual, but of our moral powers is demanded. The spirits of the departed cannot be brought upon this mundane stage, without altering most of our established notions respecting the methods of Divine Government, and the authority of Divine Revelation. We instinctively turn, therefore, to scrutinise the moral pretensions of this agency, as disclosed by its performances. It is the moral aim, object, and effect of the Christian miracles which stamps them with their high authority. The medium, the purpose, the significance, and the obvious adaptation, of those supernatural displays, were strikingly in accordance with the highest conceptions we can frame of the Divine mind and will. Now, we think ourselves entitled to ask for some resemblance to this in modern spiritual manifestations. And we must say that we ask in vain. We know of no manifestation the moral weight of which suggests, or will appropriately admit of, spiritual agency. They all seem to us puerile, or purposeless, or trite, and recall Hamlet's observation, "There needs no ghost come from the other world to tell us that." We do not say the spirits cannot do something better—something which shall make a more powerful appeal to the heart of humanity. But, until they do, our spiritual friends must not be surprised that their theory is alighted, even where their facts are believed.

On the whole, we are inclined to think that much more important results might flow from a strict, impartial, and vigilant investigation of the phenomena apart from all theory. We have no doubt the facts, so far as they are facts, are leading the way to some unknown but important truth. We recommend the laying aside of prejudgments, and dogmatism, on both sides. We have ever held with our immortal bard that "there are more things in heaven and earth than our philosophy e'er dreamt of." We have also held in profound contempt the so-called scientific scepticism which denies the possibility of anything which does not reconcile itself to its own limited knowledge and experience. But, on the

other hand, we think much more caution and modesty might be evinced in the generalisation of extraordinary facts. Something more we are probably destined, by and by, to know of life and its forces, and of its connexion with matter, and power over it, than we can now boast of having ascertained. But depend upon it, this is a race of inquiry which will not be to the swift—and virtue will consist, not in hurriedly leaping to conclusions, but in thoroughly scrutinising phenomena, watching them in their various aspects, applying to them every rational test, and with our eyes wide open, and sweeping the whole field before us, following wherever facts indubitably lead us.

THE EDINBURGH TOWN-COUNCIL AND THE ANNUITY-TAX. DEPUTATION OF CITIZENS.

A meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh was held on Tuesday, the 16th inst., for the special purpose of electing Commissioners under the Annuity-tax Act. The space at the end of the hall allotted to the public was crowded before the hour of meeting, and a large number of the citizens were unable to obtain admittance. Bailie Johnston presided in the absence of the Lord Provost.

A deputation from a public meeting held the previous evening having been introduced,

Mr. MACNISH said they appeared as a deputation from a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh, held on Monday night, in one of the largest Dissenting chapels in the city, over which he had the honour to preside. They had been appointed to lay before the Council a memorial which had received the unanimous approbation of the meeting. Mr. Macnish then read the following memorial:—

To the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, the respectful memorial of the citizens, in public meeting assembled,
Sheweth,—

That the memorialists have taken the act entitled "An Act to Abolish the Annuity-tax" into serious and attentive consideration.

That the citizens of Edinburgh have manifested during the last forty years the strongest and most conscientious opposition to taxation for ecclesiastical purposes—that this opposition has often assumed the form of passive resistance to the law—that pointings, arrestments, and imprisonments, have frequently been resorted to—and that, despite the various and aggravated means of prosecution to compel payment, the opposition to such rates is as great, if not greater, now than formerly.

That the foresaid act, under the fallacious guise of repealing the obnoxious Annuity-tax, has reimposed it in a new form, and with more repulsive and objectionable provisions. That particularly it imposes upon your honourable Board, already burdened with the multifarious municipal business of this large and important city, the invidious task of collecting and enforcing the collection of this clerical rate, and thereby places you in the position of persecutors of your own constituents. Further, it makes it obligatory on you to impose the clerical rate, without distinction, along with the rate for police purposes—an arrangement which, being false and dishonest, will most probably result in one-fourth part of the united rate falling permanently into arrears.

That the clause imposing a rate of one penny in the pound on the inhabitants of the districts situated within the parishes of the West Church, Canongate, and South Leith, involves a breach of solemn agreement made between your honourable Board and these inhabitants. That agreement was ratified by the act of 1856, and in the opinion of the memorialists cannot consistently, in honour, be violated or annulled.

That the eighth section of the said act enjoins your honourable Board "to execute and deliver to the Commissioners, for the purposes of this act," bonds of annuity for behoof of the ministers "of Edinburgh, to the annual amount of 6,000*l*;" and section ninth disposes and makes over "the whole property belonging to the magistrates and council, as representing the community of the city of Edinburgh, in security of the payment of the said annuities." The whole corporate property of the city thus becomes dependent on the signature of these bonds of annuity; and should they be "executed and delivered," all the real property, in fees and heritable subjects, all the public grounds and public institutions—the corn and cattle markets, the slaughter-houses, and even the very house in which your honourable Board assembles—cease, now and for ever, to belong to the inhabitants, and become the legal property of the clerical Establishment of Edinburgh. Your memorialists consider this nothing short of gratuitous confiscation, and quite contrary to the constitutional principles of the British (Constitution) empire.

That the third section of the act confers upon your honourable Board the appointment of three commissioners to carry its purposes into effect; and your memorialists, being of opinion that to appoint such would be equivalent to an approval of the provisions of the act, humbly request that you do not appoint said commissioners at your meeting to take place on the 16th instant.

May it, therefore, please your honourable Board to leave the appointment of said commissioners to the Secretary of State, as the act directs; to refuse signing the clerical bonds of annuity; and to authorise the collector to give separate receipts for the police and other civil rates; so that the proper revenues of the city may not be endangered.

NEIL MACNISH, Chairman.

Edinburgh, Oct. 15, 1860.

Mr. MACNISH stated that the feeling shown by the meeting at which it had passed convinced him in the opinion he was long held, that the citizens of Edinburgh were strongly opposed to this Annuity-tax Act of Lord Advocate. (Applause.) The duty

which devolved upon the council this day was a most important and a most solemn one; and he knew that the ratepayers of the city were looking with the greatest anxiety to the result of the Council's deliberations—(hear, hear)—which result he trusted would be in favour of the prayer of the memorial. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) He was persuaded that three-fourths of the inhabitants of Edinburgh who were called upon to pay this rate were decidedly opposed to it. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN GORRIE said he could corroborate Mr. Macnish in saying that the meeting at which this memorial was passed was not only a large, but an influential meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh; and that the meeting was unanimous in reprobating the Act which had recently been passed by Parliament connecting the ecclesiastical with the police rates of the city. (Loud applause.) The meeting appointed the deputation for the purpose of representing their strong feeling against anything being done by the council which might be construed into homologating this very offensive statute. (Applause.) They believed that by the council not electing commissioners they would only be doing what those who forced this statute through Parliament believed they would do. They believed that the council were very strongly opposed to the act, and would scarcely condescend to carry out the act by any proceeding whatever; and he held the opinion that the proper position of the council, as representing the inhabitants of Edinburgh, the great majority of whom were opposed to the act, was to do nothing whatever which could be construed into an homologation. (Applause.) The council ought to leave the appointment of the commissioners to the Secretary of State; and thereby bring under the notice of the Government the very strong feeling which existed in the city in favour of the abolition of this Annuity-tax. (Applause.) The inhabitants of Edinburgh were of opinion that it was at best but a small bit of patronage which the council had the power to exercise, and that in exercising it they would be doing a great deal to stultify the very firm position they took up before this act was passed. (Applause.) It was the duty of the deputation to state that the opposition by the inhabitants to this act was as strong and as determined now as it was before the act was passed. ("Hear," and applause.) Should the council resolve to elect the commissioners, and take steps to homologate this statute, the Dissenters would be bound to consider whether they would submit to pay this most unjust tax. That question was put to the meeting from which they had been sent, and he would be borne out by all those who attended that meeting when he said that at least three-fourths of those present held up their hands, thereby intimating that they would not pay this tax in connection with the police-rates. (Loud applause.) It was for this council to consider whether they would, by electing the commissioners, place themselves in opposition to the strong wishes of their constituents, or whether they would, by refusing to appoint the commissioners, show that so far as lay in their power they were determined to take no part whatever in the homologation of this act. (Loud applause.)

Mr. TOD said that as treasurer of the committee appointed at the meeting of the citizens, he might state that he had received from one gentleman an instalment of 25*l*. for the purpose of agitating this question. (Applause.) He need hardly say that no consideration whatever would ever compel him to pay the tax. (Loud applause.)

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

(Loud applause, and cries of "We will do it.")

The deputation having withdrawn,

Bailie JOHNSTON moved that the memorial should lie on the table. After a good deal of animated discussion, Bailie JOHNSTON said that as it seemed to be the wish of the council, he had no objection to withdraw his motion, but individually he had the strongest repugnance to take into respectful consideration a proposal to disobey the law. (Loud cries of "Oh, oh;" "Such a law;" and a voice, "It's a libel on law.")

It was then resolved to receive the memorial.

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.

Bailie JOHNSTON, in a long speech, moved the appointment of the Lord Provost, Bailie Blackadder, and Bailie Forrester, as commissioners. The words of the act were that ten commissioners should be appointed to carry into effect the purposes of the act; and that three of these commissioners should be elected by the magistrates and town council. The act provided that in case any of the bodies should not within three months after the passing of the act have duly made such elections, or in the case of any vacancy thereafter arising, should not within three months after the date of such vacancy have duly elected another commissioner, it should be lawful for one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State to nominate a commissioner or commissioners as the case might be. There was here a remedy provided for a wrong; but would it be insisted upon that this was an option? (A voice, "Yes.") He had always thought that option was a choice. He maintained there was no option in this; there was an alternative, but it was not an alternative to them, it was an alternative to the law for security that it should be carried out.

Bailie BLACKADDER said that as his name had been mentioned as one of the commissioners, he thought it right that he should now say, that although he approved of the council appointing commissioners, he begged leave respectfully to decline being nominated. (Applause.)

Bailie JOHNSTON said, that being the case, he should

have no hesitation in proposing Mr. George Robertson as one of the commissioners.

Mr. CURROR had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of these three gentlemen.

Mr. FYFE moved the following amendment:—

That the magistrates and council do not elect the persons named to be commissioners, and agree to leave the nomination of commissioners in the hands of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

In the course of his speech he said:—

This tax has been imposed not only against the remonstrances of the suburban districts, but in direct violation of the public faith of this city, which was solemnly pledged to them, that no portion of the Annuity-tax should ever be laid on them, before the municipality was extended in 1856. (Hear.) Had it not been for that, as Bailie Johnston well knows, the Municipality Act would never have been passed. (Hear, hear.) Yet at the distance of four years the public faith of the city is to be trampled under foot—(hear, hear)—and an ecclesiastical tax imposed on the suburban districts without any of those notices which Parliament provides for the protection of the rights of private individuals. Then it has removed a tax payable by a portion of the citizens only—which did not affect property—which was in no sense the debt of the city or the Corporation, and has made the whole corporate property and all the revenues of the city responsible for its payment preferably to every other claim, except the prior creditors of the city; preferable even to the payment of your own clerks and the collectors of these revenues. (Hear, hear.) It provides for the appointment of a commission to carry its purposes into effect, who with one exception are to be appointed for life, and are in no proper sense representative or responsible to the parties who appoint them. (Hear, hear.) . . . The reasons that I have why we should not elect commissioners are these:—In the first place, I hold that this council should be consistent. If the bill was bad, the act is no better. If you were right in opposing, you must be wrong if untravellingly you help to bind the burden on the city. (Hear, hear.) You say it is law, and must be obeyed. I have shown you that the law gives you an alternative, and therefore there is no necessity for your electing. You will best show your consistency by declining to elect. By non-election you enter the only practical protest presently in your power against the Act which is so unjust in its provisions, and so despotic and degrading to the Council in the manner in which it was carried. Why, the act was "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity;"—(loud cheers)—and do its authors expect us to nurse their bantling till it is strong enough to bind us in its chains? . . . To conclude, let me say that I have no pleasure in strife—I wish to live at peace with all men; but I cannot be quiet while my dearest rights are invaded. I cannot, as a councillor, put in force an act which my conscience tells me is not only unjust, but injurious, which tends to perpetuate and exasperate the feelings of alienation engendered by the former Annuity-tax, which is opposed to common sense, the dictates of eternal truth, and the whole genius and scope of Christianity; and which will one day be repealed amid the rejoicings of a free and exulting people. (Loud applause.)

Bailie GRIEVE seconded the amendment. He was not afraid of all the solemn things which Bailie Johnston had said about what would happen if they were successful in the amendment. It was said that it would throw Edinburgh society into confusion. He believed that it would do nothing of the sort. He believed that the sooner this question was effectually settled the better. If there was a festering sore, the skilful surgeon eradicated that sore, and was not content with allaying irritation, but had it removed, in order that the healthy operations of nature might resume their course. (Hear.) He held that this was a festering sore in Edinburgh society, and the sooner that it was removed the better. (Loud applause.)

Bailie FORRESTER said that prior to 1860, before the Lord Advocate's Bill was introduced, they were subjected to a tax upon their whole rental, amounting to 10*d*. and a fraction per pound. He held in his hand his own annuity-tax receipt for last year. It amounted to 6*l*. 19*s*. 9*d*. His annuity-tax for this year, after deducting what was necessary for police requirements, would be 3*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*. (Hear.) That was the advantage which he derived from the act. (A voice: "That's the way you like it so well, I fancy.") The tax was formerly 10*d*. and a fraction per pound on the whole rental, now it was 6*d*. per pound on four-fifths of the rental. That was the advantage which he derived from the act; that was his position, and the position of 10,000 people in Edinburgh. (No, no.) So far as its operation on the special views of Dissenters was concerned, he did not express any opinion; but in a pecuniary point of view he said that it was a great deal better than the bill approved of by these parties. ("Oh, oh.")

Bailie G. E. RUSSELL said that having during the whole course of his life not been a payer of the tax, because he had not lived within the royalty, he had always opposed the tax, which was imposed unjustly in 1809; and would do all in his power to promote its abolition. (Hear, hear.) He considered the election of these commissioners was optional; and therefore he should decline to elect the commissioners. (Applause.) Bailie Forrester had stated that he had been considerably relieved in payment of the tax. It was quite clear that Bailie Forrester had been throughout a payer of the tax, and he had no doubt would be a payer of the tax so long as he lived; but while he now only paid 3*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*., instead of 6*l*. and upwards, somebody else must be paying more in proportion. (Hear, hear.)

After some further discussion the council divided, when there voted for the motion—Bailies Johnston, Blackadder, Forrester, the Dean of Guild, Councillor Tibbetts, Dr. Murray, Dr. Alexander, and Messrs. Hay, Macknight, Robertson, Mair, H. Marshall, Hill, White, Curror, Auchie, Gille, Wood, Jamieson, and J. C. Anderson—20. For the amendment—Bailies Grieve and G. E. Russell, Treasurer

Greig, Professor Dick, and Messrs. Fyfe, Boyd, Burn, Ford, Drysdale, Richardson, Ridpath, J. Marshall, Peat, Mood, and Pearson—15. Messrs. Crichton and Wilson declined to vote.

The motion was therefore carried.

The deputation and the large body of citizens who were present during the discussion then withdrew; and as they left the Council Chambers, various parties hissed and hooted, and others exclaimed, "We won't pay!"

RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLORS.

Letters of resignation from Bailie Thomas Russell, and Councillors Burn and Fyfe, were then laid upon the table.

Mr. Fyfe said he had come to the conclusion to give in his resignation in order that his place at the Council Board might be filled up in November. He was in hopes that the council would not have compelled him to resign by adopting the course which they had come to-day. The vote the council had now come to left him no choice. After a period of ten years' service in the Town Council, and after having devoted the best of his abilities to the conduct of public business, he felt himself driven out by an act which he would not at present farther characterize. He deeply lamented the necessity that had led him to retire.

Bailie JOHNSTON said that while he deeply regretted, on public and personal grounds, the loss of the fellowship at this Board of Mr. Fyfe, he was sure that his fellow-Councillors would join with him in the expression of his warm gratitude for his public services, and in the fervent acknowledgment of his personal and private character. (Applause.)

Professor Dick, Captain Peat, the Dean of Guild, Bailie Forrester, Mr. Macknight, and Bailie Blackadder, expressed their concurrence in the remarks of Bailie Johnston.

Bailie Grieve, and Messrs. Mood, Ridpath, Burn, and Pearson, entered their dissent and protest against the appointment of commissioners.

THE MERCHANTS' COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Merchant Company on Monday, the 15th, the master, Mr. LORIMER, moved that the company proceed to the election of a commissioner in terms of the Annuity-tax Act. Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTON seconded the motion.

Mr. DAVID McLAREN moved as an amendment that the company decline to exercise the power given them to elect a commissioner, and leave it to the Secretary of State to appoint him, as provided by the Act of Parliament. Mr. GIFFORD seconded, and Mr. CHARLES COWAN, late M.P. for Edinburgh, supported the amendment. The result of the division was as follows:—For the motion, including the chairman, 63, including the tellers, 65; for the amendment, 58, including the tellers, 60. The motion was therefore carried. The CHAIRMAN then moved that Mr. Charles Lawson, of Borthwick Hall, be elected the Commissioner to represent the Merchant Company; which was seconded by Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTON, and agreed to.

The *Caledonian Mercury* has the following remarks on this subject:—

Our Town Council now represents a pitiable spectacle to all Scotland. We regret it, and regret it exceedingly; it is satisfactory, however, to know that the city itself is thoroughly aroused, and that the great majority of the Councillors in whom the inhabitants have placed confidence have remained true to themselves and to the interests of their constituents; while others, like the Lord Provost and Mr. Auchie, though ready to act under a supposed legal obligation, are nevertheless cordially opposed to the act. Fifteen have testified to the Lord Advocate, Adam Black, and all those who have set themselves to "make a desert, and call it peace," and the day of retribution is coming. They have, like the sixty members of the Merchant Company, shown their abhorrence of an unjust law, by refusing to take any part in its administration; and if, by the resignation of a number of them, and their active services in directing and guiding the inhabitants to the repeal of a gross injustice, the council lose strength and character, the gain will be all the greater to the city as a whole. It is a startling fact, in a city and in an age like this, to find on one day sixty of the most influential gentlemen of one of the most influential of our public companies refusing to carry out an act of Parliament, and on the following day fifteen of the civic representatives of the city pursuing, in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, precisely the same course. Can Scotland recall a similar event in her history? Will it still be said that the Clerico-Police Act is a satisfactory settlement of a vexed question; that the Edinburgh public are contented with it; and that the tax will be paid?

THE EXTRAORDINARY CLERICAL PROSECUTION IN NORFOLK.

At the Norfolk Quarter Sessions, held at Norwich, on Wednesday, two appeals arising out of the singular clerical prosecution at Horsey, Norfolk, were disposed of. The first case called on was "Joseph Fish, appellant, and the Rev. Edward Pote Neale, respondent." Mr. Evans appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Bulwer represented the respondent.

Mr. Bulwer said that his client, Mr. Neale, acting from the best possible motives, and in accordance with sentiments which he had himself expressed—for the sake of peace also in his parish—was ready to relieve the Court from a further consideration of the case. It was not necessary to refer particularly to the circumstances, of which the Court was probably aware through the medium of the public press and the discussions which the case had excited, for it had unfortunately been a matter of considerable discussion in the county. He might say, however, on the part of Mr. Neale, that from the first that gentleman was only anxious to assert what he conceived to be the law, viz., that he alone had authority and

jurisdiction over his own church and churchyard, and that it was not right, but contrary to law, for any person whatever, whether he was a member of the Church of England or of any other religious denomination, to perform any rite, service, or ceremony. Still, Mr. Neale, anxious for the peace and quiet of his parish, for the interests of the Church of which he was a member, and the interests of that religion which those who were opposed to him on some points professed in common with him, wished that the matter should now be at an end; and in this spirit and with these feelings he was ready to consent to the conviction being quashed. Mr. Neale had no other wish than that the peace and harmony which had hitherto existed in his parish should continue; and he (Mr. Bulwer) had therefore great pleasure in assenting to the conviction being quashed.

Mr. Evans said, on the part of his client, he was quite ready to admit the law as laid down by his learned friend. He admitted that no unauthorised person had a right to perform any burial service against the will of the parish clergyman over any grave, whether of a baptized or unbaptized person. He had no instructions to maintain any other view of the law, for his client never pretended, and did not pretend now, to any such right. His client and his friends were anxious to be relieved from the imputation that by acting as they had done they were guilty of indecent behaviour within the terms of the penal act of Parliament under which the proceedings before the magistrates were taken; and he should have been prepared, if the case had gone on, to have maintained that his clients were perfectly innocent of any indecorous or improper proceeding within the churchyard. They were quite as anxious as Mr. Neale that peace and harmony should be restored to the parish.

The Chairman: Then the conviction is quashed.

Mr. Evans: We will say nothing about the coats on either side; it is not a matter of triumph.

Mr. Bulwer having assented also to the conviction being quashed as against Ann Nockolds, the proceedings terminated.

Mr. Tillett, solicitor for the defence, received during the last few days between 70*l.* and 80*l.* to assist the poor people in the litigation suddenly forced upon them. One gentleman, in remitting a donation, stated that he would subscribe further if the Quarter Sessions confirmed the conviction, and recommended in that case an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench. The abrupt termination of the case on Wednesday has, of course, rendered any further proceedings unnecessary.

DR. CULLEN ON THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

A meeting, convened by Archbishop Cullen, of the clergy, secular and regular, of the archdiocese of Dublin, was held on Wednesday, in St. Kevin's Chapel, Marlborough-street, Dublin, for the purpose of adopting an address and resolutions declaring their sympathy for the Pope at the present crisis. Another object of the meeting was to make a public recognition of the heroism of the Irish Brigade, and to promote measures for releasing the Irish prisoners of war. Dr. Cullen was one of the speakers, and in the course of a long speech he said the conduct of Victor Emmanuel and his generals, so far from meriting praise or glory, was only that of robbers and assassins. In the time of peace, without any declaration of hostilities, they assailed the Pope's troops with overwhelming numbers, adding bad faith and perfidy to violence and brute force. Even in such trying circumstances the cause of truth and honour was nobly defended; and those who fought and died shall ever be mentioned with respect by every true Christian, whilst the names of Victor Emmanuel and his associates in the conspiracy will be branded to the end of time with ignominy and disgrace. However, they have been successful, and those who urged them to seize on the booty now justify their proceedings by the doctrine of non-intervention, as it is called, and accomplished facts. Acting on those principles, the ruler of France and the British Ministers inform the Pope that it is unlawful for him to invoke the aid of Austria, or any other friendly Power, to protect himself against the fraud and open violence of a neighbouring State—that he must fight his battles by himself; that if his enemies once seize on his States, their right must be acknowledged, on the ground that the robbery has become a fact. Thus perfidy and robbery give to Victor Emmanuel a perfect title to rule over the Pope's States, whilst it is declared by a Russell, and a Palmerston, and a Napoleon, that in one instant the Pope has lost all his long established and hereditary rights. Good God! what iniquitous and contradictory doctrines, what monstrous theories are propounded for the sake of carrying out a wicked design! No intervention!—why, then, have the French and English Governments sent large armies to the Crimea and to Asia Minor, for the purpose of supporting an effete and tottering Mohammedanism, and protecting the old and hereditary enemies of the Gospel, the Turks? Why are the French troops in Rome, or in Syria, and why the allies in China? Why is Garibaldi overthrowing the Neapolitan monarchy, with Huns, and Swiss, and Spaniards, and English in his ranks? Why are his guns worked at the Voltorno by marines from British vessels? No intervention! then, for the future, it will be unlawful for a traveller, if assailed by robbers on the highway, to call for assistance to his friends and neighbours. Nor is the doctrine of accomplished facts more reasonable, unless we are prepared to admit that if a highwayman has got possession of your purse and watch, he has a right to keep them because it is a certain fact that they are in his

hands. Were these maxims to be admitted, society would totter to its very foundation; no state would be any longer secure; justice, and law, and obedience would be equally subverted, and every one might seize upon his neighbour's property, and justify himself in keeping it when it had once come into his possession. Let the rulers and statesmen who encourage and act on such dangerous theories beware of the consequences which may be drawn from them. May it not come to pass that rebellion and sedition will turn them against their authors with effect? And is it not already evident that the new theory of international law will burden the arts and commerce of England with a hundred millions of taxation to protect her from the bayonets of the friend and ally of Palmerston and Russell? What a happiness for Ireland that she had among her representatives her O'Farrells, and Monsells, and Maguires, and O'Donoghues, and other distinguished men, who protested against the dangerous doctrines laid down by our ministers, and raised their voices in defence of honour and truth, and the safety of all nations! But we are solemnly and repeatedly assured that it is through a sincere love of liberty that the Pope is to be stripped of his States, and we are often asked why we should be opposed to the establishment of free governments, and to the progress of human happiness. There is something so hypocritical in these declarations that they are sufficient to excite us to indignation. What a singular love of freedom, indeed, is manifested in the acts of the ruler of France! What a love of liberty in the English press, that cannot find a word of condemnation for the bigotry and intolerance of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, whilst it denounces in the fiercest invectives the Emperor of Austria for having abolished the penal code of Joseph II., and restored religious liberty to thirty millions of Catholics! But passing over these considerations in silence, let us look to the doings of the two great leaders of the Italian cause, Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi,—the men who are extolled as heroes, apostles of liberty, and benefactors of mankind. Have they shown themselves lovers of freedom and national progress? No, they have no claim to such a distinction; they are merely despots, and bitter enemies of religion and of the best interests of mankind. Victor Emmanuel has introduced a general system of spoliation in his own States—robbing convents, monasteries, and churches. He has banished many men distinguished by their learning and virtue, and cast into prison or exile venerable bishops and priests. He has also oppressed with penalties and doomed to confinement the editors of newspapers who had the courage to condemn his tyrannical proceedings. The very first decree published in his newly-acquired dominions drives the Jesuits from Ancona and Perugia. Are these the doings of lovers of liberty, and has Napoleon, or Palmerston, or Russell, or the English press, ever uttered one word of censure against them? As to Garibaldi, he has only walked in the footsteps of his master. Scarcely landed in Sicily, he proscribed the Jesuits and Redemptorists, and he afterwards sent into exile some venerable bishops and the illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of Naples. Moreover, he has confiscated a large amount of property, and perpetrated other acts of spoliation. He, however, and Victor Emmanuel have one great merit in the eyes of England—they have opened the way to public proselytism, and it is now well known that hundreds of missionaries have set out with the benevolent intention of preaching Protestantism in Sicily and Italy. Time will soon tell whether the destruction of children, the murders, the poisonings now so rife in England will be introduced with Protestantism, and whether the inhabitants of Southern Italy shall be brought to that state of worse than Pagan ignorance and immorality in which the Church Pastoral Aid Society so often assures us that their own people are languishing at home. Garibaldi has another great merit with the bigoted press. He has manifested a great love for anti-catholic education; he has established a system of public instruction on the model laid down by a Robespierre and a Marat, and he has appointed a man named Boni to preside over it, who, we are informed by the correspondent of the *Times*, is remarkable for nothing so much as his hatred to the Papacy. But without proceeding further on these matters, do not the facts just stated sufficiently show that it is not the love of liberty, but a bitter hatred to Catholicity, that animates the enemies of the Pope and their abettors and defenders?

EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.—The Travelling Agency which it has been determined to establish in connection with this society will be undertaken by the Rev. John Shedlock, M.A., late of Paris.

DR. CHEEVER.—A large and enthusiastic meeting, to welcome Dr. Cheever, was held in Glasgow on Wednesday. W. P. Eaton, Esq., occupied the chair, and among the speakers were the Revs. Mr. Arnot, H. Batchelor, and Dr. Symington.

A SECESSION.—We have to announce the secession from the Church of Rome, and connexion with the Established Church of England, of Mr. St. John O'Gorman Mahon, only son of The O'Gorman Mahon, late M.P. for Ennis, Ireland, and who, for many years, was well known in all political circles as a staunch supporter of the Liberal party.—*Court Journal*.

MR. SPURGEON'S INCOME.—The salary allowed him by his congregation is 1,000*l.* a year. Out of this he sets aside 600*l.* a year for the support of eleven young men, whom he clothes, educates, and maintains entirely, who are destined for the ministry. He has selected those whom he thought

other hand, we think much more caution and modesty might be evinced in the generalisation of extraordinary facts. Something more we are probably destined, by and by, to know of life and its forces, and of its connexion with matter, and power over it, than we can now boast of having ascertained. But depend upon it, this is a race of inquiry which will not be to the swift—and virtue will consist, not in hurriedly leaping to conclusions, but in thoroughly scrutinising phenomena, watching them in their various aspects, applying to them every rational test, and with our eyes wide open, and sweeping the whole field before us, following wherever facts indubitably lead us.

THE EDINBURGH TOWN-COUNCIL AND THE ANNUITY-TAX.

DEPUTATION OF CITIZENS.

A meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh was held on Tuesday, the 16th inst., for the special purpose of electing Commissioners under the Annuity-tax Act. The space at the end of the hall allotted to the public was crowded before the hour of meeting, and a large number of the citizens were unable to obtain admittance. Bailie Johnston presided in the absence of the Lord Provost.

A deputation from a public meeting held the previous evening having been introduced,

Mr. MACNISH said they appeared as a deputation from a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh, held on Monday night, in one of the largest Dissenting chapels in the city, over which he had the honour to preside. They had been appointed to lay before the Council a memorial which had received the unanimous approbation of the meeting. Mr. Macnish then read the following memorial:—

To the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, the respectful memorial of the citizens, in public meeting assembled,

Showeth,—

That the memorialists have taken the act entitled "An Act to Abolish the Annuity-tax" into serious and attentive consideration.

That the citizens of Edinburgh have manifested during the last forty years the strongest and most conscientious opposition to taxation for ecclesiastical purposes—that this opposition has often assumed the form of passive resistance to the law—that pointings, arrestments, and imprisonments, have frequently been resorted to—and that, despite the various and aggravated means of prosecution to compel payment, the opposition to such rates is as great, if not greater, now than formerly.

That the foresaid act, under the fallacious guise of repealing the obnoxious Annuity-tax, has reimposed it in a new form, and with more repulsive and objectionable provisions. That particularly it imposes upon your honourable Board, already burdened with the multifarious municipal business of this large and important city, the invidious task of collecting and enforcing the collection of this clerical rate, and thereby places you in the position of persecutors of your own constituents. Further, it makes it obligatory on you to impose the clerical rate, without distinction, along with the rate for police purposes—an arrangement which, being false and dishonest, will most probably result in one-fourth part of the united rate falling permanently into arrears.

That the clause imposing a rate of one penny in the pound on the inhabitants of the districts situated within the parishes of the West Church, Canongate, and South Leith, involves a breach of solemn agreement made between your honourable Board and these inhabitants. That agreement was ratified by the act of 1856, and in the opinion of the memorialists cannot consistently, in honour, be violated or annulled.

That the eighth section of the said act enjoins your honourable Board "to execute and deliver to the Commissioners, for the purposes of this act," bonds of annuity for behoof of the ministers "of Edinburgh, to the annual amount of 6,000/;" and section ninth disposes and makes over "the whole property belonging to the magistrates and council, as representing the community of the city of Edinburgh, in security of the payment of the said annuities." The whole corporate property of the city thus becomes dependent on the signature of these bonds of annuity; and should they be "executed and delivered," all the real property, in feus and heritable subjects, all the public grounds and public institutions—the corn and cattle markets, the slaughter-houses, and even the very house in which your honourable Board assemble—cease, now and for ever, to belong to the inhabitants, and become the legal property of the clerical Establishment of Edinburgh. Your memorialists consider this nothing short of gratuitous confiscation, and quite contrary to the constitutional principles of the British (Constitution) empire.

That the third section of the act confers upon your honourable Board the appointment of three commissioners to carry its purposes into effect; and your memorialists, being of opinion that to appoint such would be equivalent to an approval of the provisions of the act, humbly request that you do not appoint said commissioners at your meeting to take place on the 16th instant.

May it, therefore, please your honourable Board to leave the appointment of said commissioners to the Secretary of State, as the act directs; to refuse signing the clerical bonds of annuity; and to authorise the collector to give separate receipts for the police and other civil rates; so that the proper revenues of the city may not be endangered.

NEIL MACNISH, Chairman.

Edinburgh, Oct. 15, 1860.

Mr. MACNISH stated that the feeling shown by the meeting at which it had passed convinced him in the opinion he was long held, that the citizens of Edinburgh were strongly opposed to this Annuity-tax Act of Lord Advocate. (Applause.) The duty

which devolved upon the council this day was a most important and a most solemn one; and he knew that the ratepayers of the city were looking with the greatest anxiety to the result of the Council's deliberations—(hear, hear)—which result he trusted would be in favour of the prayer of the memorial. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) He was persuaded that three-fourths of the inhabitants of Edinburgh who were called upon to pay this rate were decidedly opposed to it. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN GORRIE said he could corroborate Mr. Macnish in saying that the meeting at which this memorial was passed was not only a large, but an influential meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh; and that the meeting was unanimous in reprobating the Act which had recently been passed by Parliament connecting the ecclesiastical with the police rates of the city. (Loud applause.) The meeting appointed the deputation for the purpose of representing their strong feeling against anything being done by the council which might be construed into homologating this very offensive statute. (Applause.) They believed that by the council not electing commissioners they would only be doing what those who forced this statute through Parliament believed they would do. They believed that the council were very strongly opposed to the act, and would scarcely condescend to carry out the act by any proceeding whatever; and he held the opinion that the proper position of the council, as representing the inhabitants of Edinburgh, the great majority of whom were opposed to the act, was to do nothing whatever which could be construed into an homologation. (Applause.) The council ought to leave the appointment of the commissioners to the Secretary of State; and thereby bring under the notice of the Government the very strong feeling which existed in the city in favour of the abolition of this Annuity-tax. (Applause.) The inhabitants of Edinburgh were of opinion that it was at best but a small bit of patronage which the council had the power to exercise, and that in exercising it they would be doing a great deal to stultify the very firm position they took up before this act was passed. (Applause.) It was the duty of the deputation to state that the opposition by the inhabitants to this act was as strong and as determined now as it was before the act was passed. ("Hear," and applause.) Should the council resolve to elect the commissioners, and take steps to homologate this statute, the Dissenters would be bound to consider whether they would submit to pay this most unjust tax. That question was put to the meeting from which they had been sent, and he would be borne out by all those who attended that meeting when he said that at least three-fourths of those present held up their hands, thereby intimating that they would not pay this tax in connection with the police-rates. (Loud applause.) It was for this council to consider whether they would, by electing the commissioners, place themselves in opposition to the strong wishes of their constituents, or whether they would, by refusing to appoint the commissioners, show that so far as lay in their power they were determined to take no part whatever in the homologation of this act. (Loud applause.)

Mr. TOB said that as treasurer of the committee appointed at the meeting of the citizens, he might state that he had received from one gentleman an instalment of 25/ for the purpose of agitating this question. (Applause.) He need hardly say that no consideration whatever would ever compel him to pay the tax. (Loud applause.)

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

(Loud applause, and cries of "We will do it.")

The deputation having withdrawn,

Bailie JOHNSTON moved that the memorial should lie on the table. After a good deal of animated discussion, Bailie JOHNSTON said that as it seemed to be the wish of the council, he had no objection to withdraw his motion, but individually he had the strongest repugnance to take into respectful consideration a proposal to disobey the law. (Loud cries of "Oh, oh;" "Such a law;" and a voice, "It's a libel on law.")

It was then resolved to receive the memorial.

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.

Bailie JOHNSTON, in a long speech, moved the appointment of the Lord Provost, Bailie Blackadder, and Bailie Forrester, as commissioners. The words of the act were that ten commissioners should be appointed to carry into effect the purposes of the act; and that three of these commissioners should be elected by the magistrates and town council. The act provided that in case any of the bodies should not within three months after the passing of the act have duly made such elections, or in the case of any vacancy thereafter arising, should not within three months after the date of such vacancy have duly elected another commissioner, it should be lawful for one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State to nominate a commissioner or commissioners as the case might be. There was here a remedy provided for a wrong; but would it be insisted upon that this was an option? (A voice, "Yes.") He had always thought that option was a choice. He maintained there was no option in this; there was an alternative, but it was not an alternative to them, it was an alternative to the law for security that it should be carried out.

Bailie BLACKADDER said that as his name had been mentioned as one of the commissioners, he thought it right that he should now say, that although he approved of the council appointing commissioners, he begged leave respectfully to decline being nominated. (Applause.)

Bailie JOHNSTON said, that being the case, he should

have no hesitation in proposing Mr. George Robertson as one of the commissioners.

Mr. CURRIE had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of these three gentlemen.

Mr. FYFE moved the following amendment:—

That the magistrates and council do not elect the persons named to be commissioners, and agree to leave the nomination of commissioners in the hands of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

In the course of his speech he said:—

This tax has been imposed not only against the remonstrances of the suburban districts, but in direct violation of the public faith of this city, which was solemnly pledged to them, that no portion of the Annuity-tax should ever be laid on them, before the municipality was extended in 1856. (Hear.) Had it not been for that, as Bailie Johnston well knows, the Municipality Act would never have been passed. (Hear, hear.) Yet at the distance of four years the public faith of the city is to be trampled under foot—(hear, hear)—and an ecclesiastical tax imposed on the suburban districts without any of those notices which Parliament provides for the protection of the rights of private individuals. Then it has removed a tax payable by a portion of the citizens only—which did not affect property—which was in no sense the debt of the city or the Corporation, and has made the whole corporate property and all the revenues of the city responsible for its payment preferably to every other claim, except the prior creditors of the city; preferable even to the payment of your own clerks and the collectors of these revenues. (Hear, hear.) It provides for the appointment of a commission to carry its purposes into effect, who with one exception are to be appointed for life, and are in no proper sense representative or responsible to the parties who appoint them. (Hear, hear.) . . . The reasons that I have why we should not elect commissioners are these:—In the first place, I hold that this council should be consistent. If the bill was bad, the act is no better. If you were right in opposing, you must be wrong if untravellingly you help to bind the burden on the city. (Hear, hear.) You say it is law, and must be obeyed. I have shown you that the law gives you an alternative, and therefore there is no necessity for your electing. You will best show your consistency by declining to elect. By non-election you enter the only practical protest presently in your power against the Act which is so unjust in its provisions, and so despotic and degrading to the Council in the manner in which it was carried. Why, the act was "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity;"—(loud cheers)—and do its authors expect us to nurse their bantling till it is strong enough to bind us in its chains? . . . To conclude, let me say that I have no pleasure in strife—I wish to live at peace with all men; but I cannot be quiet while my dearest rights are invaded. I cannot, as a councillor, put in force an act which my conscience tells me is not only unjust, but injurious, which tends to perpetuate and exasperate the feelings of alienation engendered by the former Annuity-tax, which is opposed to common sense, the dictates of eternal truth, and the whole genius and scope of Christianity; and which will one day be repealed amid the rejoicings of a free and exulting people. (Loud applause.)

Bailie GRIEVE seconded the amendment. He was not afraid of all the solemn things which Bailie Johnston had said about what would happen if they were successful in the amendment. It was said that it would throw Edinburgh society into confusion. He believed that it would do nothing of the sort. He believed that the sooner this question was effectually settled the better. If there was a festering sore, the skillful surgeon eradicated that sore, and was not content with allaying irritation, but had it removed, in order that the healthy operations of nature might resume their course. (Hear.) He held that this was a festering sore in Edinburgh society, and the sooner that it was removed the better. (Loud applause.)

Bailie FORRESTER said that prior to 1860, before the Lord Advocate's Bill was introduced, they were subjected to a tax upon their whole rental, amounting to 10d. and a fraction per pound. He held in his hand his own annuity-tax receipt for last year. It amounted to 6/ 19s. 9d. His annuity-tax for this year, after deducting what was necessary for police requirements, would be 3/ 11s. 8d. (Hear.) That was the advantage which he derived from the act. (A voice: "That's the way you like it so well, I fancy.") The tax was formerly 10d. and a fraction per pound on the whole rental, now it was 6d. per pound on four-fifths of the rental. That was the advantage which he derived from the act; that was his position, and the position of 10,000 people in Edinburgh. (No, no.) So far as its operation on the special views of Dissenters was concerned, he did not express any opinion; but in a pecuniary point of view he said that it was a great deal better than the bill approved of by these parties. ("Oh, oh.")

Bailie G. E. RUSSELL said that having during the whole course of his life not been a payer of the tax, because he had not lived within the royalty, he had always opposed the tax, which was imposed unjustly in 1809; and would do all in his power to promote its abolition. (Hear, hear.) He considered the election of these commissioners was optional; and therefore he should decline to elect the commissioners. (Applause.) Bailie Forrester had stated that he had been considerably relieved in payment of the tax. It was quite clear that Bailie Forrester had been throughout a payer of the tax, and he had no doubt would be a payer of the tax so long as he lived; but while he now only paid 3/ 11s. 8d., instead of 6/ and upwards, somebody else must be paying more in proportion. (Hear, hear.)

After some further discussion the council divided, when there voted for the motion—Bailies Johnston, Blackadder, Forrester, the Dean of Guild, Councillor Tibbetts, Dr. Murray, Dr. Alexander, and Messrs. Hay, Macknight, Robertson, Mair, H. Marshall, Hill, White, Currie, Auchie, Girdle, Wood, Jamieson, and J. C. Anderson—20. For the amendment—Bailies Grieve and G. E. Russell, Treasurer

Greig, Professor Dick, and Messrs. Fyfe, Boyd, Burn, Ford, Drysdale, Richardson, Ridpath, J. Marshall, Peat, Mood, and Pearson—15. Messrs. Crichton and Wilson declined to vote.

The motion was therefore carried.

The deputation and the large body of citizens who were present during the discussion then withdrew; and as they left the Council Chambers, various parties hissed and hooted, and others exclaimed, "We won't pay!"

RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLORS.

Letters of resignation from Bailie Thomas Russell, and Councillors Burn and Fyfe, were then laid upon the table.

Mr. FYFE said he had come to the conclusion to give in his resignation in order that his place at the Council Board might be filled up in November. He was in hopes that the council would not have compelled him to resign by adopting the course which they had done to-day. The vote the council had now come to left him no choice. After a period of ten years' service in the Town Council, and after having devoted the best of his abilities to the conduct of public business, he felt himself driven out by an act which he would not at present farther characterise. He deeply lamented the necessity that had led him to retire.

Bailie JOHNSTON said that while he deeply regretted, on public and personal grounds, the loss of the fellowship at this Board of Mr. Fyfe, he was sure that his fellow-Councillors would join with him in the expression of his warm gratitude for his public services, and in the fervent acknowledgment of his personal and private character. (Applause.)

Professor Dick, Captain Peat, the Dean of Guild, Bailie Forrester, Mr. Macknight, and Bailie Blackadder, expressed their concurrence in the remarks of Bailie Johnston.

Bailie Grieve, and Messrs. Mood, Ridpath, Burn, and Pearson, entered their dissent and protest against the appointment of commissioners.

THE MERCHANTS' COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Merchant Company on Monday, the 15th, the master, Mr. LORIMER, moved that the company proceed to the election of a commissioner in terms of the Annuity-tax Act. Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTON seconded the motion.

Mr. DAVID McLAREN moved as an amendment that the company decline to exercise the power given them to elect a commissioner, and leave it to the Secretary of State to appoint him, as provided by the Act of Parliament. Mr. GIFFORD seconded, and Mr. CHARLES COWAN, late M.P. for Edinburgh, supported the amendment. The result of the division was as follows:—For the motion, including the chairman, 63, including the tellers, 65; for the amendment, 58, including the tellers, 60. The motion was therefore carried. The CHAIRMAN then moved that Mr. Charles Lawson, of Borthwick Hall, be elected the Commissioner to represent the Merchant Company; which was seconded by Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTON, and agreed to.

The *Caledonian Mercury* has the following remarks on this subject:—

Our Town Council now represents a pitiable spectacle to all Scotland. We regret it, and regret it exceedingly; it is satisfactory, however, to know that the city itself is thoroughly aroused, and that the great majority of the Councillors in whom the inhabitants have placed confidence have remained true to themselves and to the interests of their constituents; while others, like the Lord Provost and Mr. Auchie, though ready to act under a supposed legal obligation, are nevertheless cordially opposed to the act. Fifteen have testified to the Lord Advocate, Adam Black, and all those who have set themselves to "make a desert, and call it peace," and the day of retribution is coming. They have, like the sixty members of the Merchant Company, shown their abhorrence of an unjust law, by refusing to take any part in its administration; and if, by the resignation of a number of them, and their active services in directing and guiding the inhabitants to the repeal of a gross injustice, the council lose strength and character, the gain will be all the greater to the city as a whole. It is a startling fact, in a city and in an age like this, to find on one day sixty of the most influential gentlemen of one of the most influential of our public companies refusing to carry out an act of Parliament, and on the following day fifteen of the civic representatives of the city pursuing, in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, precisely the same course. Can Scotland recall a similar event in her history? Will it still be said that the Clerico-Police Act is a satisfactory settlement of a vexed question; that the Edinburgh public are contented with it; and that the tax will be paid?

THE EXTRAORDINARY CLERICAL PROSECUTION IN NORFOLK.

At the Norfolk Quarter Sessions, held at Norwich, on Wednesday, two appeals arising out of the singular clerical prosecution at Horsey, Norfolk, were disposed of. The first case called on was "Joseph Fish, appellant, and the Rev. Edward Pote Neale, respondent." Mr. Evans appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Bulwer represented the respondent.

Mr. Bulwer said that his client, Mr. Neale, acting from the best possible motives, and in accordance with sentiments which he had himself expressed—for the sake of peace also in his parish—was ready to relieve the Court from a further consideration of the case. It was not necessary to refer particularly to the circumstances, of which the Court was probably aware through the medium of the public press and the discussions which the case had excited, for it had unfortunately been a matter of considerable discussion in the county. He might say, however, on the part of Mr. Neale, that from the first that gentleman was only anxious to assert what he conceived to be the law, viz., that he alone had authority and

jurisdiction over his own church and churchyard, and that it was not right, but contrary to law, for any person whatever, whether he was a member of the Church of England or of any other religious denomination, to perform any rite, service, or ceremonial. Still, Mr. Neale, anxious for the peace and quiet of his parish, for the interests of the Church of which he was a member, and the interests of that religion which those who were opposed to him on some points professed in common with him, wished that the matter should now be at an end; and in this spirit and with these feelings he was ready to consent to the conviction being quashed. Mr. Neale had no other wish than that the peace and harmony which had hitherto existed in his parish should continue; and he (Mr. Bulwer) had therefore great pleasure in assenting to the conviction being quashed.

Mr. Evans said, on the part of his client, he was quite ready to admit the law as laid down by his learned friend. He admitted that no unauthorised person had a right to perform any burial service against the will of the parish clergyman over any grave, whether of a baptized or unbaptized person. He had no instructions to maintain any other view of the law, for his client never pretended, and did not pretend now, to any such right. His client and his friends were anxious to be relieved from the imputation that by acting as they had done they were guilty of indecent behaviour within the terms of the penal act of Parliament under which the proceedings before the magistrates were taken; and he should have been prepared, if the case had gone on, to have maintained that his clients were perfectly innocent of any indecorous or improper proceeding within the churchyard. They were quite as anxious as Mr. Neale that peace and harmony should be restored to the parish.

The Chairman: Then the conviction is quashed.

Mr. Evans: We will say nothing about the costs on either side; it is not a matter of triumph.

Mr. Bulwer having assented also to the conviction being quashed as against Ann Nockolds, the proceedings terminated.

Mr. Fillett, solicitor for the defence, received during the last few days between 70*l.* and 80*l.* to assist the poor people in the litigation suddenly forced upon them. One gentleman, in remitting a donation, stated that he would subscribe further if the Quarter Sessions confirmed the conviction, and recommended in that case an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench. The abrupt termination of the case on Wednesday has, of course, rendered any further proceedings unnecessary.

DR. CULLEN ON THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

A meeting, convened by Archbishop Cullen, of the clergy, secular and regular, of the archdiocese of Dublin, was held on Wednesday, in St. Kevin's Chapel, Marlborough-street, Dublin, for the purpose of adopting an address and resolutions declaring their sympathy for the Pope at the present crisis. Another object of the meeting was to make a public recognition of the heroism of the Irish Brigade, and to promote measures for releasing the Irish prisoners of war. Dr. Cullen was one of the speakers, and in the course of a long speech he said the conduct of Victor Emmanuel and his generals, so far from meriting praise or glory, was only that of robbers and assassins. In the time of peace, without any declaration of hostilities, they assail the Pope's troops with overwhelming numbers, adding bad faith and perfidy to violence and brute force. Even in such trying circumstances the cause of truth and honour was nobly defended; and those who fought and died shall ever be mentioned with respect by every true Christian, whilst the names of Victor Emmanuel and his associates in the conspiracy will be branded to the end of time with ignominy and disgrace. However, they have been successful, and those who urged them to seize on the booty now justify their proceedings by the doctrine of non-intervention, as it is called, and accomplished facts. Acting on those principles, the ruler of France and the British Ministers inform the Pope that it is unlawful for him to invoke the aid of Austria, or any other friendly Power, to protect himself against the fraud and open violence of a neighbouring State—that he must fight his battles by himself; that if his enemies once seize on his States, their right must be acknowledged, on the ground that the robbery has become a fact. Thus perfidy and robbery give to Victor Emmanuel a perfect title to rule over the Pope's States, whilst it is declared by a Russell, and a Palmerston, and a Napoleon, that in one instant the Pope has lost all his long established and hereditary rights. Good God! what iniquitous and contradictory doctrines, what monstrous theories are propounded for the sake of carrying out a wicked design! No intervention!—why, then, have the French and English Governments sent large armies to the Crimea and to Asia Minor, for the purpose of supporting an effete and tottering Mohammedanism, and protecting the old and hereditary enemies of the Gospel, the Turks? Why are the French troops in Rome, or in Syria, and why the allies in China? Why is Garibaldi overthrowing the Neapolitan monarchy, with Huns, and Swiss, and Spaniards, and English in his ranks? Why are his guns worked at the Volturbo by marines from British vessels? No intervention! then, for the future, it will be unlawful for a traveller, if assailed by robbers on the highway, to call for assistance to his friends and neighbours. Nor is the doctrine of accomplished facts more reasonable, unless we are prepared to admit that if a highwayman has got possession of your purse and watch, he has a right to keep them because it is a certain fact that they are in his

hands. Were these maxims to be admitted, society would totter to its very foundation; no state would be any longer secure; justice, and law, and obedience would be equally subverted, and every one might seize upon his neighbour's property, and justify himself in keeping it when it had once come into his possession. Let the rulers and statesmen who encourage and act on such dangerous theories beware of the consequences which may be drawn from them. May it not come to pass that rebellion and sedition will turn them against their authors with effect? And is it not already evident that the new theory of international law will burden the arts and commerce of England with a hundred millions of taxation to protect her from the bayonets of the friend and ally of Palmerston and Russell? What a happiness for Ireland that she had among her representatives her O'Farrells, and Monsells, and Maguires, and O'Donoghues, and other distinguished men, who protested against the dangerous doctrines laid down by our ministers, and raised their voice in defence of honour and truth, and the safety of all nations! But we are solemnly and repeatedly assured that it is through a sincere love of liberty that the Pope is to be stripped of his States, and we are often asked why we should be opposed to the establishment of free governments, and to the progress of human happiness. There is something so hypocritical in these declarations that they are sufficient to excite us to indignation. What a singular love of freedom, indeed, is manifested in the acts of the ruler of France! What a love of liberty in the English press, that cannot find a word of condemnation for the bigotry and intolerance of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, whilst it denounces in the fiercest invectives the Emperor of Austria for having abolished the penal code of Joseph II., and restored religious liberty to thirty millions of Catholics! But passing over these considerations in silence, let us look to the doings of the two great leaders of the Italian cause, Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi,—the men who are extolled as heroes, apostles of liberty, and benefactors of mankind. Have they shown themselves lovers of freedom and national progress? No, they have no claim to such a distinction; they are merely despots, and bitter enemies of religion and of the best interests of mankind. Victor Emmanuel has introduced a general system of spoliation in his own States—robbing convents, monasteries, and churches. He has banished many men distinguished by their learning and virtue, and cast into prison or exile venerable bishops and priests. He has also oppressed with penalties and doomed to confinement the editors of newspapers who had the courage to condemn his tyrannical proceedings. The very first decree published in his newly-acquired dominions drives the Jesuits from Ancona and Perugia. Are these the doings of lovers of liberty, and has Napoleon, or Palmerston, or Russell, or the English press, ever uttered one word of censure against them? As to Garibaldi, he has only walked in the footsteps of his master. Scarcely landed in Sicily, he proscribed the Jesuits and Redemptorists, and he afterwards sent into exile some venerable bishops and the illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of Naples. Moreover, he has confiscated a large amount of property, and perpetrated other acts of spoliation. He, however, and Victor Emmanuel have one great merit in the eyes of England—they have opened the way to public proselytism, and it is now well known that hundreds of missionaries have set out with the benevolent intention of preaching Protestantism in Sicily and Italy. Time will soon tell whether the destruction of children, the murders, the poisonings now so rife in England will be introduced with Protestantism, and whether the inhabitants of Southern Italy shall be brought to that state of worse than Pagan ignorance and immorality in which the Church Pastoral Aid Society so often assures us that their own people are languishing at home. Garibaldi has another great merit with the bigoted press. He has manifested a great love for anti-catholic education; he has established a system of public instruction on the model laid down by a Robespierre and a Marat, and he has appointed a man named Boni to preside over it, who, we are informed by the correspondent of the *Times*, is remarkable for nothing so much as his hatred to the Papacy. But without proceeding further on these matters, do not the facts just stated sufficiently show that it is not the love of liberty, but a bitter hatred to Catholicity, that animates the enemies of the Pope and their abettors and defenders?

EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.—The Travelling Agency which it has been determined to establish in connection with this society will be undertaken by the Rev. John Shedlock, M.A., late of Paris.

DR. CHEEVER.—A large and enthusiastic meeting, to welcome Dr. Cheever, was held in Glasgow on Wednesday. W. P. Eaton, Esq., occupied the chair, and among the speakers were the Revs. Mr. Arnot, H. Batchelor, and Dr. Symington.

A SECESSION.—We have to announce the secession from the Church of Rome, and connexion with the Established Church of England, of Mr. St. John O'Gorman Mahon, only son of The O'Gorman Mahon, late M.P. for Ennis, Ireland, and who, for many years, was well known in all political circles as a staunch supporter of the Liberal party.—*Court Journal*.

MR. SPURGEON'S INCOME.—The salary allowed him by his congregation is 1,000*l.* a year. Out of this he sets aside 600*l.* a year for the support of eleven young men, whom he clothes, educates, and maintains entirely, who are destined for the ministry. He has selected those whom he thought

most likely to be efficient labourers in Christ's vineyard. He deputed their education to others, but devotes one day in every week to a personal examination of them in theology. The remaining 400l. a year he compels to suffice for the support of himself and household.—*Traits of Character.*

A GLOUCESTERSHIRE WORTHY.—It is proposed to erect a column to the memory of William Tyndale, the translator of the Bible, on Nibley Knoll, a site for which has been given by Sir Maurice Berkeley. Tyndale was born about the year 1484, in the village of North Nibley, and after a life devoted to the one noble object of opening up the treasures of God's Word to all classes in his native land, he suffered martyrdom near Brussels, in 1536.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The daily papers report that the conduct of the congregation at both the morning and evening services on Sunday was marked by a total absence of indecorum, a circumstance which induces a hope that the disturbances are at an end. During the past week upwards of twenty of the principal parishioners have formed themselves into a committee to assist the churchwardens and sidesmen in an earnest endeavour to put a stop to proceedings which had become a scandal and disgrace to the parish at large, and in this laudable work they have made a public appeal to the inhabitants for aid and co-operation.

THE BIBLE IN NAPLES.—On the stalls in the Toledo the other evening, there lay quietly side by side for sale the pistol and the Bible—life and death, or rather, death and life—and Garibaldi well knows their power. About the statistics of the pistol I know nothing; but I stopped at one of the stalls, where a number of copies of Diodati's New Testament were lying (printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society), and asked the proprietor how many he had sold. "Perhaps," he said, "two or three hundred." "And to whom—foreigners?" "No; to persons, *così Neapolitani.*" I hear, however, from an excellent and well-informed friend that nearly 2,000 copies of the Bible have been already given out for sale. The stall-keepers come eagerly for them, from which I conceive the demand must be great.—*Times Naples Correspondent.*

THE PROMOTERS OF EDUCATION.—We are astonished at the audacity of the Primate's assertion at a Canterbury meeting that the clergy were the first promoters of education. This is not only not the truth, but it is the very opposite to the truth. Instead of having been the first to promote education, the clergy were the first to oppose it most strenuously and vehemently, and it was not till education was carried against their influences that they came into the vineyard to assist the work they could not prevent. They have since, no doubt, become earnest and zealous in the cause, for which they deserve praise; but to give them credit for originating popular education is a singular reversal of the truth, and shows on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury either a recklessness of assertion, or an ignorance of the history of the question, somewhat startling.—*Examiner.*

EASTER DUES.—On Saturday, the Accrington "Easter Dues Case" was heard before the Preston bench of magistrates assembled in quarter sessions. It was an appeal case from the decision of the county magistrates, in which the defendant, Mr. John Newton, shoemaker, of Accrington, was adjudged to pay 11d., a sum claimed for Easter dues by the Rev. R. N. Whittaker, vicar of Whalley. The case was fully argued again, and the same decision was given, the vicar beating his opponent out of his 11d., and the whole costs of the case. There is a desire in the district to carry the case to a higher court. Accrington presents a flagrant instance of the injustice of this poll-tax. The Dissenters here are at least three times as numerous as Churchmen, and do most of the work. Altham, which contains only a few hundred inhabitants, is situated at a distance of three miles from us, and its incumbent does nothing for the town, and, though he claims its Easter Dues, has no ecclesiastical duties whatever to perform for the money he exacts.

BURIAL OF DISSENTERS IN IRELAND.—Apropos of the late refusal to bury the children of unbaptized Dissenters, "An Irishman" writes to the *Christian Cabinet*:—"We manage these things better in Ireland. We, as Methodists, get our dead buried by Methodist ministers; and if we fear any opposition on the part of an intolerant vicar, we give him due legal notice that we are going to inter our dead in the graveyard, and to conduct the burial service after our own fashion. I am happy to say that there is now little necessity even for this in any part of Ireland, and so we never hear of this 'clerical intolerance.' Let Methodists in England take the same course—never ask ministers of the Establishment to either baptize their children, marry their sons and daughters, or bury their dead, and this system of intolerance will soon cease. While Wesleyan Methodists, by asking Church of England ministers to perform these services, thus acknowledge that they believe Methodist ministers unfit to do so, they offer themselves to intolerant ministers of the Establishment to insult them even in the house of mourning."

THE BAPTISTS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—On Wednesday evening last a meeting on this subject was held in the Baptist Chapel, Commercial-road, Whitechapel. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Gowland. The Rev. Charles Stovel commenced the proceedings by delivering an able address on the general question, in the course of which he sketched the history of the agitation that preceded West Indian emancipation. It was their desire to see slavery abolished, and he trusted the time was not far distant when all the churches in England

and America would rise as one man and put down the curse of slavery from the earth. Mr. Stovel then read an address from the church of which he is the pastor to the Baptist churches in the United States, condemning the institution of slavery in solemn and earnest language. After having described the corruptions which it has introduced into the church, he concluded as follows:—"All these, and a thousand evils such as these, by resisting the will of God, which is our sanctification, places the agents, authors, and defenders of the American slavery more prominently forward as objects of Christian compassion than any other men. For their sakes, therefore, we implore the advantages which a faithful discipline, if extended, may supply." The Rev. W. H. Bonner moved, and the Rev. Edward Matthews seconded, the adoption of the address. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NORWOOD COMMUNION.—We have the authority of the Incumbent of Norwood for stating that he does acknowledge the "orders" of such Dissenting ministers as partook upon a recent occasion of the Communion in his Church—that he would gladly partake of the sacrament at their hands—that he has, when in Scotland, preached in the pulpits of the Established, the Free, and the United Presbyterian Churches, and that some years since he advocated, in a letter to Lord Palmerston, the exchange of pulpits between Churchmen and Dissenters. It cheers our hearts to have lit at last upon a clergyman of the Establishment who not only understands what our common Christianity requires of its true disciples, but is willing to avow it and to act upon it. He has passed, he tells us, the solemn ordeal of looking Death in the face, and in the presence of that eloquent and mighty teacher of equality, in the hour when the differences and demarcations of earth fade from the sight, when the visions of the eternal and heavenly glimmer on the soul, and when, above all, the Head of the Church stands before his disciples as the All and in all, then probably he learnt, so that they never could be forgotten, the grand lessons of Christian charity. Returning unexpectedly to health and service here, he brought back with him, as Paul did, a vivid belief in the oneness of believers, which no ecclesiastical trammels or crabbed forms, or fear of human opinion, with its prejudices and bigotry, could repress.—*Patriot.*

ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS EXTINGUISHED IN QUEENSLAND.—A motion introduced into the assembly by Mr. Watts for the granting of 5,000l. in aid of religion having been negatived, the Government, who voted with the majority, announced their intention to take the sense of the House on the principle of State grants in support of religion, and accordingly brought in a bill to abolish the system altogether. This bill passed through both Houses and received the fullest approbation from the people. Several important amendments were made upon the bill by private members in committee, all of which were generally regarded as improvements by the public. There can be no established church where the people are so equally divided as to their religious opinions as they are in Queensland. To give State aid to all the churches would be to advance the interests of none in particular, and to recognise the heathenish doctrine that error and truth are equally deserving of support, while to support two or three and not all would be impolitic and unjust. Hence, as the sum provided for the support of religion in Queensland by the Liberal Government of New South Wales, before Separation, amounted to only 550l., the people had become volunteers in practice, whether they liked the theory or not. They soon learned to like it, however, and by Act of Parliament, as well as by consent and in accordance with the wishes of the people, religion is now free in Queensland.—*Brisbane Guardian.*

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES AT THE THEATRES, &c.

At St. James's Hall, on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, conducted the service, and the Rev. Dr. Spence, of the Poultry Chapel, preached in the evening. The Rev. W. Landels, of the Diorama Chapel, Regent's-park, preached in the evening at the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton.

On Sunday, the theatres under the auspices of the "United Committee" were opened for the first time this season. We borrow some particulars of these services from the *Record* of Monday:—

The Rev. John Knapp, Incumbent of St. John's, Portsea, preached at two of the theatres—at Sadler's Wells in the afternoon, and at the Standard, Shoreditch, in the evening. At the first-named place he addressed a large and attentive audience, on Acts xiii. 38, "Be it known . . . that through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins." At the Standard there was also a large attendance, every part of the house being filled except the gallery. The congregation was a motley assemblage, including many whose wretched dress betokened extreme poverty. By far the greater number were men. After singing and prayer, Mr. Knapp commenced his address by adverting to the fact that that day was the fifty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, making this circumstance the medium of urging home the consideration of the more glorious and enduring victories of souls saved and born again. Having thus gained the fixed attention of the audience (which continued throughout the discourse), he proposed the question, "What think ye of Christ?" (Matt. xxii. 42.) He proceeded to expound this text with much felicity and force, dwelling successively on the person, work,

death, ascension, and second coming of the Redeemer, and closing with a practical appeal as to what his hearers thought of Christ now. The preacher introduced several anecdotal illustrations. He has had much experience in services of this class in connexion with the church in the Circus at Portsmouth, the remarkable success of which has been repeatedly noticed in our columns. His work has grown to such an extent that he now requires two curates and four Scripture-readers. He preaches in the Circus every Sunday evening, and one of his curates in the open air. Recurring to this Shoreditch service, we may observe that there could be no stronger argument for this special effort than the sights and sounds which met the eye and ear, on the walk thither. Innumerable gin palaces and shops were open and filled with customers, and the streets were thronged with passers to and fro. In one street fireworks were being let off, and the whole scene was distressing to behold.

Another service was held at Sadler's Wells Theatre in the evening, when the Rev. H. B. Ingram preached. At the Pavilion, Whitechapel-road, the Rev. J. Fleming, of Kentish-town, preached in the evening.

At the Victoria Theatre, Lambeth, there were two services. In the afternoon the place was speedily crowded by a strange audience, such as one is very unaccustomed to see in places of public worship. It was very evident, indeed, from the demeanour of the people, that the large majority of them had never been in any place of worship before, although it must be said on their behalf that, with few exceptions, they conducted themselves with tolerable quietness, if not very reverently. As soon as the theatre was filled, there were some of the usual calls from the pit to the gallery and from the gallery to the pit, while those persons who occupied boxes—all places being thrown open indiscriminately—were bantered by their friends on their good luck. As soon, however, as the committee and the gentleman who was to conduct the service appeared on the stage, all noise was hushed, and many appeared to wonder what sort of proceedings were about to take place. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Paxton Hood, minister of the Congregational Church, Offord-road, Islington, from the 105th verse of the 119th Psalm, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."

At the evening service, the Victoria Theatre was filled, with the exception of the upper gallery, which was not more than half occupied. We can corroborate the statement of the *Record*, that the audience consisted almost exclusively of working men and their families, and can testify to their orderly bearing. The service lasted only from seven to eight p.m. At the foot of the handbills, containing copies of the hymns to be sung, which were distributed over the theatre, it was announced that various clergymen and ministers of the neighbourhood would be happy to see, at certain specified times, persons desirous of further religious instruction. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lester, incumbent of St. Luke's, Norwood, whose name has lately been so prominently before the public, who took for the subject of his discourse the parable of the King's feast and the man who had not on the wedding garment—a topic which, though scarcely the most appropriate for such an occasion, was treated with great earnestness by the preacher. The motley congregation was very attentive, and seemed to join very generally in the singing.

OVER DARWEN.—Mr. J. T. Gale, of Rawdon College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Over Darwen, Lancashire, and purposes commencing his labours there on the first Sunday in the New Year.

SOUTH SEA MISSIONS.—Intelligence has been received at Sydney of the arrival at their destination of Mr. and Mrs. Drummond and Mr. and Mrs. Gee, after a pleasant voyage of thirty days. The former are stationed at Samoa and the latter at Apia.—*Melbourne Christian Times.*

HARWICH.—The Rev. C. S. Carey, having resigned his pastorate over the church at Bath Side Chapel, and accepted an invitation to remove to Bungay, preached his farewell sermons on Sunday, Sept. 2nd. The church and congregation at Harwich have since invited the Rev. John Theodore Barker, of Louth, Lincolnshire, to become their pastor; in accordance with which he will commence his pastoral labours at Harwich on the first Sabbath in November.

THEATRE SERVICES.—MELBOURNE.—The series of services in the Theatre Royal is still in progress. Since our last notice the Rev. J. Sharpe (late of Sydney) officiated on Sunday evening, the 11th August, taking for his text Isaiah i. 16-18. On the evening of Sunday last the theatre was again well filled, although not so crowded as when the services first commenced. The decrease of numbers, however, has been more than compensated by the larger proportion of the classes specially contemplated. The address was delivered by the Rev. James Mirams.—*Melbourne Christian Times.* [Similar services were being held in the theatres at Geelong, Sandhurst, &c.]

PREACHING AT CROYDON FAIR.—During the Croydon fair, just over, several gentlemen, some connected with the London City Mission, addressed the multitude on religious subjects, and several hearers solicited private interviews for religious conversation. The son of a bishop was among the outcasts in the pantomime of a low booth. He was induced to leave and go home to seek reconciliation. Another, a card sharper, thimble-rigger, &c., a young man in years, but old in petty crimes, whose time from about twelve years of age has been pretty equally divided between in gaol and out of gaol, resolved to abandon his course of vice and seek an honest livelihood.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, SOUTHEAST, HANTS.—A large and interesting tea and public meeting was held here on Thursday, Oct. 11th, to celebrate another anniversary. The Rev. J. Hunt Cooke presided, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J.

Davis, T. Tollerfield, J. B. Brasted, G. Arnott, T. Davy, and T. Henderson, Esq., and by gentlemen connected with the place. Reports were presented of the different societies. During the past year the schools have prospered, a society has been formed for visiting a destitute neighbourhood, and for inviting Sabbath strollers to attend worship. The chapel has been repainted, and a noble lecture and school-room has been erected without incurring debt. The interest of the meeting was increased by the presentation of a handsome silver tea-service to Mr. George Tilly, leader of the singing, as a testimonial of esteem, and thanks for his efficient services.

MARKET BOSWORTH.—RECOGNITION SERVICES.—The Rev. Charles Haddon was publicly recognised as minister of the Independent Chapel at Market Bosworth on Tuesday, Oct. 16th. In the afternoon the Rev. George Legge, LL.D., of Leicester, described the nature of a Christian church; the Rev. Thos. Toller, of Kettering, delivered the charge to the minister; the Rev. Johnson Barker, LL.B., of Leicester, gave a few words of counsel to the church and congregation. The devotional parts of the service were conducted by the Revs. Thos. Mays, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and R. W. McAll, of Leicester. Tea was provided at five o'clock. In the evening a public meeting was held, when suitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. Thos. Mays, of Ashby; Thos. Stevenson, of Leicester; J. Holroyd, of Barlestone; and Messrs. Downing and Chambers, of Leicester.

REOPENING OF THE NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH, REGENT-SQUARE.—On Wednesday afternoon the interesting ceremony of reopening the National Scotch Church, Regent-square, Gray's-inn-road, took place in the presence of a very numerous assemblage, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh; and in the evening a discourse was delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. This Gothic building was erected about thirty years since for the well-known Rev. Mr. Irving, from the design of Mr. Tite, the architect. The structure was never appropriately fitted up, decorated, and arranged in the interior so as to accord with the original design. The whole has undergone entire renovation, and a series of improvements has been carried out in a most able manner, by Messrs. Alderman Lawrence and Brothers, of Lambeth, the builders. The builders have also erected a handsome lecture-hall, as well as the vestry, minister's room, &c., in the rear. At the conclusion of each service collections were made towards defraying the expenses incurred.

REVIVAL MEETINGS IN EDINBURGH.—One good result proceeding from the recent open-air meetings is the continuance of large nightly meetings in the New Assembly Hall; for at these meetings hundreds have been impressed, and the longer they are continued the more interesting and useful do they become. Last Sabbath evening the hall was crowded; long before the hour for commencing the meeting had arrived, the large side room was filled, a crowd was addressed in the quadrangle of the New College, and hundreds had to turn away from the Castle-hill entrance, and seek another place of worship or return home. It is believed that there were upwards of 3,000 addressed in the hall, the side-rooms, and in the open air. There appeared to be about 100 persons really anxious about their souls, who waited for conversation after the public service was closed; and some were seen who professed to find Christ and to pass from death unto life during the evening. Upwards of 1,000 on an average are present at the service in the New Assembly Hall every night, and about fifty have waited nightly for conversation for nearly a fortnight. Services are also being held in other places with excellent results. Mr. Radcliffe has been taking the principal share of the speaking; but on Tuesday night the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Newington, and on Thursday night the Rev. Dr. Bonar, of Kelso, addressed the meeting in the New Assembly Hall. Besides these meetings in connexion with the Carrubbers' Close Mission, Mr. E. P. Hammond, of New York, assisted by ministers of different churches, is holding special services in Richmond-place Chapel, and doing good.—*Calonian Mercury*.

SCAVENGERS, CABMEN, &c., IN MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday last, two most interesting tea-meetings, in connexion with the City Mission, were held in the spacious room of the Corn Exchange, Manchester. At six p.m., upwards of 600 persons, composed of the scavengers, lamplighters, and nightsoil-men employed by the Manchester Corporation, their wives and children, filled the place. After a sumptuous repast, the chair was taken by Mr. Councillor Nall, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. B. Addison, J. Howard; Messrs. T. Geldard, Joanson, Wright, Chadwick, Adhead, and others. Amongst the interesting facts adduced, Councillor Nall stated, before the labours of the mission among these men, one hour each evening was generally found too short to hear and adjudicate on the complaints against them; now it never occupied half the time, and very often not a complaint had been made from any quarter on any subject, against the large body of men employed in these duties. Cleanliness, civility, absence of drunkenness and swearing, were marked peculiarities he could bear his willing testimony to, as illustrative of the change, and very many attended the various places of worship near their dwellings. The respectability of their appearance astonished most of the strangers present. The attention and earnestness manifested during the devotional exercises, and the zest with which they sang a pretty chorus to a hymn, taught them by their missionary, showed great pleasure in the exercise.—The second meeting was of the licensed cab-drivers, nearly 400 of whom sat

down to tea at 12.30; the only time the poor fellows could obtain was snatched from their pillows. The feast finished, and prayer having been offered, C. Swallow, Esq., took the chair. The object was to hear the result of an application from the men to their employers, and thence to the Council, for the boon of one-half their Sundays as a day of rest. More than three-fourths of the employers had fully assented to the measure, and a memorial had been received by the Coach Committees of the Town Councils of Manchester and Salford with favour. Many speeches, short and practical, were made, and the proceedings were marked with brevity, unanimity, and fervour. Seldom has a more reverent assembly been seen during the devotional services than these outcasts from the sanctuary manifested. Several clergymen, town councillors, employers, and others were present, but the chief business was conducted by the officers of the City Mission and the cabmen themselves. A sick and burial society was proposed, and the meeting broke up about three a.m. in the most orderly manner. All present were pleased and gratified with the success which had attended the experiment.

TIVERTON.—THE BI-CENTENARY OF INDEPENDENCY in Tiverton was celebrated by special services and a public meeting on Thursday. The Bi-centenary Sermon was preached in the Peter-street Chapel by the Rev. Henry Madgin, of Tonbridge Chapel, London, formerly pastor of the church. A public meeting was held in the chapel in the evening. W. H. Gamlen, Esq., J.P., presided; and the chapel was well filled with a respectable audience. The proceedings having been opened with singing and prayer, the chairman spoke briefly, and the Rev. J. Smith, of Witheridge, next addressed the meeting. The Rev. Joseph Stuchbery, B.A., the present pastor of the church, being called on by the chairman, read a sketch of its rise and progress. In 1820 the Rev. W. H. Hendebourck succeeded to the pastorate, and, by extraordinary energy and toil, assisted by an earnest people and liberal support, was enabled to erect the present commodious chapel, school-rooms and parsonage, besides a chapel and cemetery in Elmore. Though the whole cost of the buildings was 5,233l. 13s. 5d., in ten years the buildings were entirely free from debt. On Mr. Hendebourck's retirement, in 1845, he was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Madgin—whose ministry was a time of privilege and peace. During his pastorate the chapel at Bolham was erected at a cost of nearly 300l., and the Peter-street Chapel was renovated and put in thorough repair, and a powerful organ erected at a cost altogether of nearly 400l. In 1811 the church members numbered only 48, in 1830, 103; in 1840, 104; at present the number is 270. The Sabbath-schools contain 560 young people and children, and upwards of fifty teachers. The Rev. Mr. McMillan, of Taunton, and the Rev. H. Madgin, then spoke at considerable length, and the proceedings terminated with prayer.—*Abridged from the Western Times*.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, WALLIS-STREET, SOUTH SHIELDS.—ORDINATION SERVICE.—Mr. James Hodgson Teesdale, late student of Rotherham College, having in June accepted a unanimous call from the church meeting in the above place, commenced his labours on the second Sabbath in August, and was ordained in the above chapel on Tuesday, the 16th inst., in the presence of a very numerous congregation, there being more than 700 people present. The service was commenced by the Rev. David Horne, B.A., of Sunderland, reading the Scriptures and offering up prayer. The Rev. Professor Tyte, of Rotherham College, delivered then a most beautiful and able address on the constitution of the Christian Church, in which he very clearly stated how and why Independents differ from the Church as by law established. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. Alexander Reid, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and were very clearly and fully and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Teesdale. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. Archibald Jack, M.A., of North Shields, which was felt both by pastor and people to be most spiritual, solemn, and impressive. The charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. Professor F. J. Falding, D.D., of Rotherham College, from 2 Timothy iii. 17, and was most faithful and powerful. The concluding devotions were conducted by the Rev. G. C. Maitland, M.A., of Sunderland. In the evening, a public tea-meeting was held in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute, at which there were present between 700 and 800 people. The trays were most bountifully and gratuitously supplied by the ladies of the church, who also presided at them. After the tea, a public meeting was held. The Rev. James Hodgson Teesdale, the recently ordained pastor, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. A. Reid, the Rev. J. Pullar, the Rev. Professor F. J. Falding, D.D., and Mr. Edward Gough, B.A., both of Rotherham College, and the Revs. Lawson, McCreath, McNeil, Presbyterians, and the Rev. Mr. Cardwell, Baptist, and the Rev. Mr. Franks, Wesleyan, all of whom congratulated the Rev. J. H. Teesdale and his people on the proceedings of the day, and the improved state of things since the rev. gentleman's settlement. On the evening of Sunday, the 21st inst., the usual sermon to the people was preached by the Rev. A. Jack, M.A., of North Shields.]

SOUTHAMPTON.—LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF KINGSFIELD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On Thursday last this ceremony took place on the West Marlands Common field, where the new building is proposed to be erected. The congregation of the Rev. P. Turner have of late been worshipping in the

Royal Victoria Rooms, but necessarily feeling the inconvenience of a hired place of meeting, subscriptions have been raised, and the site of a new chapel laid out in the above place. At three o'clock on Thursday, the time of meeting, the weather was of the most boisterous nature, the wind blowing a gale, and the rain pouring down in torrents. Under these exceedingly unpropitious circumstances, the proceedings commenced by singing a hymn. A prayer was then offered up by the Rev. J. G. Wright, Presbyterian minister, after which H. D. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, advanced to lay the foundation-stone, and was presented with a velvet-covered gutta-percha box, containing a Bible, Congregational Confession of Faith, and a brief history of the rise and progress of Mr. Turner's church, with a notice of the other two now existing in Southampton. This being placed in a cavity in the stone, the formal ceremony was gone through. The Rev. P. Turner then presented the silver trowel, containing Mr. Wills' name and crest, to that gentleman as a memento of the occasion. The estimated cost of the chapel is 1,760l., exclusive of lighting, warming, boundary walls, or land, the value of which is 360l. The entire cost of the chapel, without school-room, is estimated at 2,400l. The contractor is Mr. A. Watts, of Freemantle, and Messrs. Hives and Bedborough are the architects. The amount collected either by promises or money in hand amounts to nearly 1,000l., and the works will be proceeded with forthwith, the contractor agreeing to have the building ready for opening by the 1st of June next. The building will be made capable of containing 750 people. Owing to the bad state of the weather, the friends of the project at once adjourned to the Above-Bar Chapel. After singing a hymn, the Rev. P. Turner gave a brief address. H. D. Wills, Esq., then addressed the audience. He congratulated the congregation upon their possession of a faithful minister, and urged them, in all their difficulties, not to forget One who was a help in every time of trouble. He rejoiced that in this work they had the co-operation, sympathy, and prayer of the Christians of all other denominations. The Rev. T. Adkins said they had that day been engaged in the exercise of a right, and also in the performance of a duty. The right of liberty of conscience had not always been enjoyed in England. Our forefathers bled, fought, and died for their principles, and God had given us, their descendants, the blessing and the liberty we now enjoyed, and which was handed down to us as a heirloom. There were many things they must give up to enjoy the benefits of social life. But they could never give up the rights of conscience, before whose tribunal they should stand openly. Dr. Chalmers had said of Established and Dissenting churches that the one was a centre of emanation and the other a centre of attraction. But he (Mr. Adkins) thought a Dissenting church was both, if it were a depository of Divine truth. To show what had been done by voluntary subscriptions, he would point to his own chapel, which cost above 6,000l., Albion, which cost 7,000l., and also to the new chapel about to be erected. He concluded by saying that he was happy in his wane of life to advocate the same principles of Nonconformity as he had held from his youth. The Rev. W. Roberts then made a few excellent remarks, taking as a text, "What doest thou here?" the question being supposed to be addressed to Mr. Turner from the foundation-stone. It was rather an adventurous thing for Mr. Turner's congregation to erect a chapel in the place they had selected. It showed their Christian feeling in not rearing up their building near other churches. He was also glad to find that a place of worship was to be built in that part of the town, for the district of Freemantle required such an advantage. The Rev. P. Turner then briefly thanked the Rev. T. Adkins for his courtesy in lending them the school and chapel of Above Bar for the proceedings of the day. Mr. Naish, one of the deacons, announced that, notwithstanding the wet weather, the children of the school, who had, altogether, collected more than 10l., had laid upon the stone in sixpences the amount of 1l. 0s. 6d. At five o'clock a tea meeting was held in the adjoining school-room, when addresses were given by the Revs. H. H. Carlisle, J. R. Cavan, and J. A. Spurgeon. A sermon was preached in Above-Bar Chapel at seven o'clock in the evening, by the Rev. E. Mannering, of London, and collections were made after the services.—*Hants Independent*.

THE STREET RAILWAY QUESTION IN MARYLEBONE.—The introduction of street railways was the subject of much and excited debate at Saturday's meeting of the Marylebone Council. Not only was the vestry inundated with memorials and deputations from Baker-street, Gloucester-place, Edgware-road, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, Wigmore-street, Cavendish and Portman-squares, and other places along the lines of the proposed routes, but the great landowners, the Duke of Portland, Lord Portman, &c., in the district, were found, through their agents, entering a determined opposition. A stormy discussion took place, and to the proposal of Mr. Train an amendment was moved calling upon the Marylebone Council to reject the application. It was boldly contended, on the one hand, that nothing short of an Act of Parliament could authorise the laying of these tramroads, and legal proceedings were threatened if it were attempted, whilst, on the other hand, it was argued that the opposition was got up by the London General Omnibus Company to maintain their monopoly, and that it was not only legal for the vestry to give its sanction, but that it would in the end prove beneficial to the public. The debate was ultimately adjourned.

Correspondence.

THE CLAIMS OF VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me a brief space in your columns to urge the claims upon the Christian Church of an institution—the Voluntary School Association—which, for many years past, has been doing a work amongst Voluntary Schools the value and importance of which can scarcely be too highly estimated.

The Voluntary School Association was established when the British and Foreign School Society decided to rank with the National Society as a State-supported institution. During the twelve years that it has been in existence, it has aided to establish schools in all parts of the country, and has saved very many from extinction by assisting them at critical periods in their history. It has done this with extremely limited means—such means as will be utterly insufficient to meet the demands which now promise to be made upon it. With this prospect the committee have recently issued on address to the public in which they justify their work because it does not lie within the province of the State to interfere with the education of the people; because the State neither assists nor professes to assist the schools that stand most in need of external help, and because the Privy Council Scheme, by the acknowledgment of its own promoters, has failed to instruct the children of the poor in even the elements of education. The committee also announce that it is their intention to enlarge their sphere of operations. The work which they have now undertaken is—

1. To aid Voluntary Schools with money grants.
2. To make grants of approved school-books and other apparatus.
3. To assist schools in obtaining efficient teachers.
4. To inspect Voluntary Schools.

Scarcely less important than any of the above objects is another to which the committee are diligently addressing themselves,—to inform the public, from time to time, of the practical working of the Government scheme, and point out its mischievous effects.

I need not say that the work, if it be efficiently performed, will require a large amount of money. This is now absolutely needed. Hitherto the very limited income of the society has been mainly derived from the subscriptions and donations of a few well-known gentlemen who have always taken an active and energetic part in the promotion of public education. While we expect to retain these we also hope very considerably to add to them. With this hope I now address you, and I trust that the response to this statement will be as large as is the need of the society. The accountability of the Christian church for the education of the young is, as yet, scarcely felt; when it is there will, perhaps, be no necessity for such appeals as the present.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. S. SKEATS.

Voluntary School Association, 7, Blomfield-street, E.C., October 20.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The views of a large section of those men who take an interest in the discussion of social questions were so exactly given in your first article on the recent Social Science Congress that it cannot fail to be gratifying to such as have read the communication of Mr. Adam Smith, jun., in the *Nonconformist* of last week, to learn that opposition to "Government meddling" is gaining strength even in the Social Science Association itself. It is clear that the strength to which your correspondent refers has not yet attained to any formidable proportions, or he would not have been constrained to add, when referring to the Congress meetings, that "the majority seem inclined, as far as can be done with any show of decency, to stifle the advocacy of Voluntary views." Nor is the allusion he makes to the polite method adopted by the president of the educational section, for the purpose of deterring the writer of a paper from making a reply to speakers who were all on one side, very assuring as to the probability of future success. Nevertheless, it is a question worth considering whether those social reformers who believe that society is better qualified to effect its own regeneration without State aid than with it, occupy that position in the Social Science Association which their numbers, earnestness, and faith in true principle entitle them to claim.

Your remark, "that the Social Science Association has become a great power for good or evil," if applied to the present working of the association, would be more correct if slightly altered. Each meeting of the Social Science Congress is a great power for good and evil. This fact was impressed with great force upon the minds of many men who attended the meetings of the various sections when the Congress assembled last year at Bradford. The utility of the association is manifest so long as it directs its investigations to the causes of social evil—the relation of social maladies to each other, and the conditions under which those maladies flourish in their highest vigour. It is frequently a mighty agent for good also in the discussion of economical questions, in the elucidation of facts, and the light it throws on social problems interesting to the philanthropist. The long and varied experience which many members of the association have had in social questions enables them to lay before the nation an amount of information which, if rightly used, cannot fail to be of incalculable advantage. But the misfortune is, that while this body of men, by their papers, their discussions, and their statistics, are throwing a flood of light upon questions of vital interest to the community, the organisation in which they act appears to be so completely under the control of bureaucrats of the most inveterate class, that all the good the association does is clearly purchased by the spread, under the shadow of great names, of com-

munist doctrines, pernicious to individuals, pernicious to society, and most of all pernicious in their influence upon the destinies of generations to come.

Impressed with these views, a few individuals who had witnessed the proceedings of the congress in 1859 conferred, some two months ago, on the expediency of making some attempt at Glasgow to check the one-sided tendencies of those doctrinaires whose influence has hitherto been so painfully manifest in all the proceedings of the association. Various difficulties intervened—not the least of which was the limited time between the period of consultation and the date fixed upon for the congress to assemble—and the project consequently was abandoned.

The prominent defect under which the opponents of State interference labour is, as Mr. Adam Smith, jun., states, "want of union." It is not surprising that such should be the case, nor that large numbers decline to countenance the proceedings of the association by their presence. Men of independent mind and manly self-respect are not eager to obtrude their opinions upon an assembly the majority of whom, as your correspondent intimates, seem inclined to "stifle the advocacy of Voluntary views."

It may, however, be urged that the friends of Voluntaryism owe it to themselves and their principles to make at least one effort to curb the tendencies which they see and deplore. Let two or three men of recognised ability and reputation be requested each to prepare a paper on some appropriate aspect of the question, to be read at the next annual congress, and it may reasonably be assumed that the opponents of State meddling would rally round them in sufficient numbers to secure a fair discussion of the contents of their papers. The reception they might receive, and the result produced, would form the best criterion as to the course it might subsequently be desirable to pursue.

Thanking you for opening your columns for the discussion of the subject,

I remain, yours respectfully,

EDWARD KENION.

Bradford, October 22nd, 1860.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your last article on the Social Science Congress you suggest that Voluntaries should take occasion of such meetings to lay before the public such facts and arguments as they can adduce in support of the Voluntary principle. When you made the suggestion I think you overlooked one reason for the absence of some who are qualified to take part in such discussions, but who, however willing, are not able to do so.

You can scarcely be unaware that the majority of our literary men are not men of money. A journey to Glasgow would have cost, besides time, something like ten pounds sterling, and ten pounds sterling is a sum which few belonging to the literary rank of Dissent can afford to spend for the sole purpose of reading a paper at a Social Science Congress. This is the bare truth, and I think the statement of it will be sufficient to vindicate the class you referred to from the implied censure which you have passed upon them. Let me add, that if men of wealth were half as willing to spend their easily got money for the advancement of their principles as are literary men to spend their hardly-wrought thoughts, there would be a possibility of our "views of the Voluntary principle" being dragged from their present obscurity. I have often thought, with respect to this subject, that if our thinkers and writers had been so niggardly in their gifts to the world, as are our merchants and men of fortune, in what a poor plight would Dissent have been! I am sorry to say that I know of no moneyed man who has been half so earnest or self-sacrificing in the use of his wealth as have dozens of literary men and preachers whom I could name—placing at their head (please, Sir, take off your spectacles!) a certain editor, to whom we owe more than to them all.

I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,

Oct. 19th, 1860.

DIOGENES.

OUR POLIOY IN REFERENCE TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Events often lead one to ask whether the policy that is being pursued to bring about the "liberation of religion from State patronage and control" is such as, in the actual circumstances of our country, is likely to be most speedily successful. I am not disposed to find fault with anything that has been done. Our society, i.e., the Liberation Society, has done its work right nobly, and a debt of gratitude is due to those who have been its leaders. Still it may be suggested whether there is not one line of action which has hitherto been too much neglected. While the bondage of the State Church has been constantly insisted on, has there been a sufficient endeavour to make pious Churchmen feel the degradation and reality of that bondage? It cannot be denied that the Episcopal form of church government has a strong hold on the religious affections of vast numbers of our countrymen, and it is hard to convince them by argument that, to be placed in what they think a favoured position is a degradation and a hindrance to the Church's usefulness. But might we not, far more than we have done, point out to them and to all, the unscriptural character of many of their religious exercises, and thus excite in their minds a desire to rectify these evils—a desire that will inevitably lead them to feel their utter helplessness so long as theirs is the National Church? At present our object is too often regarded as an abstract question—may it not be possible to compel even Episcopalians to look upon it as a practical one, and one in which they are deeply interested?

The line of conduct I would suggest is to attack by argument and remonstrance the *Episcopal church itself* as it actually exists amongst us. To draw attention by means of lectures by men of power, and by tracts written in a popular style, to those points which are most vulnerable in the Episcopal Church. Numerous subjects would suggest themselves—such as the appointment of their chief ministers of religion by the chief politician of the country for the time being;—the awful profanity of the service used at the so-called election (!) of bishops;—the temptations held out to worldly-minded men to enter the ministry, and the absence of every check to the entrance into that sacred office of unsuitable and unworthy characters;—the utter helplessness of the people in the choice and appointment of their own ministers;—the contrast

between the churches of Scripture and the Church of England, the one consisting of persons meeting together in one place and voluntarily professing their faith in, and love to the Lord Jesus, and whose characters merited the distinction of being called "sanctified," "faithful in Christ Jesus," "holy brethren," the other consisting of all throughout the land who have been subjected to the right of baptism irrespective of character or the profession of character;—the delusion of baptismal regeneration taught in the Prayer-book, on which delusion the offices for Baptism, Confirmation, and Burial are founded;—and the solemn mockery, the profane falsehoods uttered at the graves of all except those few whose piety has been so eminent that without hypocrisy and without a doubt, the minister can declare the deceased "blessed," and thank God that "he has taken to himself the soul of" the departed. With topics such as these might be intermingled the persecuting, unchristian spirit and bigotry necessarily engendered by an established church, and other subjects of a similar nature, illustrations of which would be found in abundance in the history of the Church of England, from its foundation by the licentious Henry VIII. to the present day.

I am not sure that the Liberation Society can take up the line of attack which I have suggested, because it includes, and is intended to include, members of that Church whose evils I would point out, but this need not prevent it being taken up by some other agency. It is true this course might make some pious members of the English Church uncomfortable, and even alienate some of them from us for a time, but surely our object should be to make them feel uncomfortable while their Church practises and teaches so much that is unscriptural and ruinous to the souls of men. They must, however, feel that our attacks and remonstrances are just; and, feeling this, they will also feel how utterly helpless they are to reform what is amiss, because it is the Church of the nation.

Will it be said that we ought not thus to attack the practices and teachings of any sect of religionists? With whatever propriety this might be said regarding any other body, it cannot apply to Episcopalians in this country. Their Church is a national institution, supported by national funds, and all are by law members thereof. In dealing with it we are dealing with our own institution. Congregationalists of all sections, Methodists, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Jews, infidels, all have an equal right to discuss the merits or the demerits of the Episcopal Church as by law established. Our political Sovereign for the time being is the head of that Church; our political Parliament is as truly the law-maker of that Church as it is of the nation; in fact, the Established Church is the entire people viewed ecclesiastically, as the nation is the same people viewed politically. The Church and the nation are identical. We may, therefore, with propriety, discuss all and everything connected with the Church, and as good citizens it is our duty to do so.

And this suggests another topic that may be urged with effect on pious Episcopalians, viz., that their Church, so long as it is an Establishment, can have no free action, but must be in subjection to the political institutions of the country. Her ultimate rulers are not the pious nor even the moral of her communion, but the whole body of people, quite irrespective of character, by whom the elective franchise is exercised.

It strikes me that here is a line of warfare that may be adopted with far more effect than labouring for the abolition of Church-rates, or in showing the injustice done to Dissenters in other respects. I want Episcopalians to feel the injustice they suffer in submitting to have imposed upon them by Parliament a Liturgy full of inconsistency and false doctrine, and placing themselves in such a position as to be deprived of all liberty of action as a religious body, so that they cannot purify nor even alter one item of that Liturgy. I want them to feel too their responsibility and sin in thus taking up a false position, and as soon as they begin to move they will feel the bondage they are in, and be convinced that the "liberation of religion from State patronage and control" is not a mere abstract question, but one full of practical importance to themselves.

Taking the question up thus as one of religious importance, will have the further advantage of awakening the religious sympathies of Dissenters in this movement, and enlisting their best efforts on its behalf. Our friend the Rev. W. Robinson, of Cambridge, has made a good beginning in this mode of attack, in his little work entitled "The Sin of Conformity," but being addressed chiefly to members of the University, it is scarcely written in so popular a style as meets my idea of what is wanted for the people. I do hope that this matter may be taken up in good earnest, and if carried out in a Christian spirit I cannot help thinking that much good will result.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Harborough, Oct. 15, 1860.

J. N.

A VICTIM OF PRO-SLAVERY PERSECUTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A few weeks ago I landed in extreme penury on the shores of my native land, after wandering in exile in America eighteen months, in consequence of being driven from my home by privation and difficulty, produced by my fearless advocacy of the great principles of liberty as an opponent of American slavery.

Our mission church and newspaper were crushed out some years ago by the overwhelming opposition which was brought to bear against us; and, at the same time, our ladies' school establishment (which brought us in an ample competency of itself) by the introduction of respectable coloured ladies, which caused the white ladies to leave. We then had a handsome property to fall back upon, which we henceforth sought to develop and improve, but in this we have been frustrated, as our valuable household property was burnt up by incendiaries, and the crops on our landed property were destroyed by wanton malignity, in consequence of which, along with innumerable other indignities and losses arising from persecution, I had to leave home to seek a subsistence. Failing to obtain adequate relief in the States, I am now in England, to make an appeal to my fellow-countrymen for aid in our present deep emergency and trials. It will be two years next month since I saw my excellent and devoted wife, who has so nobly sustained my efforts in our heroic struggles for freedom, and you may conceive how my spirit has been riven with anguish in consequence of an attempt which was made on her life last July by some one poisoning the well in her yard, which was well nigh fatal to her existence, as

she unconsciously drunk of the poisoned water until she was brought down to the gates of death. By drawing up some of the putrid matter in the water-bucket, the discovery was made, from which time she began to recover, and in her last letter, received a few days ago, she states that "she is now better than she ever expected to be again in this world." Before I can return I must be relieved of those embarrassing difficulties to which I have referred, as debt is a thing which we have never known when we have had an open field and fair play. We consider it no mark of dishonour or proof of weakness to seek aid in such a period of emergency and trial, or to encounter difficulty and trial and reproach and privation in the great and noble cause of freedom, which demands that right shall take the supremacy over wrong, principle over brute force, humanity over cruelty, honesty over theft, purity over lust, honour over baseness, love over hatred and strife, and religion over proslavery heathenism. In the pastorate, and from the editorial chair, when it was our privilege and honour to issue the *Western Olive Branch*, we maintained that if ever slavery was abolished it must be by Christian men principally; and as the American Church is the only and last refuge of slavery in that shackled, yet in many respects noble land, we reviewed her anomalous position and relationships, sounded an alarm, and demanded in the name of the millions of the oppressed and of our almighty and glorious Redeemer, who has commanded us to break away every yoke, that good men and true should lift up the flagstaff of freedom, and plant it on the battle heights of the Church, that we may ultimately destroy it in the State. Since 1852 we tried to lead the way in this great work of reform, and placed ourselves in the hottest of the conflict, waging an uncompromising warfare with those charming specimens of men called "Christian slaveholders," and their myriad apologists in the Free States so called, until we were driven out of the field, and became the victims of a pro-slavery persecution.

The conflict will be fierce and furious in revolutionising the American Church, as there are such vast pecuniary interests at stake, and the slave power will not abandon this her strongest bulwark or citadel without a fearful struggle. In this work, however, British Christians may render great assistance by helping to sustain the American Church Anti-Slavery Society, the formation of which I had the honour and privilege to urge on the attention of Dr. Cheever in the autumn of 1858. It is as yet in its infancy, and exists amidst much imperfection and weakness, as its members and managers only see men as trees walking in connexion with their duties and relationships as Christians, but it is the only star of hope in America, and in its onward progress can only command the facilities and instrumentalities to wipe out the stain of slavery from the American Church. There are other societies which have been pressed on the attention of British Christians, such as the Baptist Free Mission, but entirely unworthy of their confidence and support, as its present position is one the most anomalous that can be conceived, in the fraternisation of the Free Mission editors, trustees, and board of managers with the Baptist Bible Union, in becoming life members and directors of it, and taking an active part in its maintenance when it admits to its fellowship slaveholding pastors, professors, deacons, and members whom the former fellowship without rebuke, and consequently practise what they condemn, and have done so for years, in proof of which see the reports and journals of the Bible Union.

There is no department of the Church in America where there has been a greater delinquency than in that of Christian relationships. On this point the break down has been universal; there may be exceptions, but after most careful scrutiny and extended observation I have not met with any. Consequently, if these relationships were understood, and the duties arising out of them, there would be a complete and universal revolution in the American Church, comprising every branch of it throughout the land.

Names now honoured and revered would have to be withdrawn from the American Board of Missions. The editors, trustees, and managers of the Free Mission Society would have to give up their life directorships and memberships in the Bible Union Society—societies which are rotten with corruption, and sweat, or rather steam with wickedness. And this is imperatively necessary, since the purity and honour and interest of the cause of Christ demand it. Infidels and Pantheistical reformers have their attention fixed on this wide-spread and universal delinquency of the American Church, and through it the name of Christ is awfully blasphemed in America, and the good done by many Christian abolitionists evil spoken of.

Knowing that you are the friend of those who suffer for righteousness sake, and also that you pitch in for a free ventilation of every subject, I have taken the liberty to address to you the above communication, which please honour me with a place in your columns, and oblige

Yours, a living martyr,

J. R. RALME, Baptist Clergyman.

Crossley's Temperance Hotel, 9, Green-street, Tibb-street, Manchester.

P.S. In this appeal to England I am endorsed by Dr. Cheever, Rev. Mr. Caldwell, E. Gilbert, Esq., Dr. Hart, William Loyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, Esq. The Rev. J. G. Miall, for whom I had the happiness to officiate the other Sabbath, or Rev. H. Dowson, Bradford, would gladly receive any contribution for me should my appeal commend itself to you. I am now making a personal appeal in Manchester, endorsed by Mursell, Dr. McKerrrow, Patrick Thompson, and McLaren, all well-known ministers here; but I labour under great disadvantages at present, until I can make my case more publicly known through the press. Please help me if you can.

BURSTING OF A LOCH KATRINE WATER-PIPE.—On Wednesday morning last, one of the water-pipes which conveys the water from Loch Katrine to Glasgow burst in the village of Maryhill, a few miles from Glasgow. The water rushed violently down a steep bank into the river Kelvin, making ravines and rugged channels in the streets, and carrying off the kerb-stones and causeway indiscriminately before it. In several places the water collected into large ponds, and a number of pigs narrowly escaped drowning. Considerable damage was done to gardens, avenues, and houses.

THE LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The opening of the Free Library of Liverpool, the splendid gift of W. Brown, Esq., to the mayor, corporation, and burgesses of the town of Liverpool, now completed at a cost of 40,000*l.*, took place on Thursday; the ceremony of handing over the building being performed in the presence of many thousands of spectators. The proceedings connected with the opening of the Library extended over three days, commencing with Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday evening, the working classes of Liverpool presented a testimonial to Mr. Brown. It was manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., and does them great credit. It consists of a magnificent gilt clock and a massive silver salver. On the salver will be engraved a view of the Free Public Library, underneath which will be placed the following inscription:—"This testimonial, the result of a subscription collected by the working men of Liverpool, was presented to William Brown, Esq., as an earnest of their grateful and sincere appreciation of his munificent gift to the town to which they belong. 18th October, 1860."

The meeting was held in the amphitheatre, which was densely crowded with working men. The Mayor presided, and a congratulatory resolution was moved by Mr. Horsfall, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Rathbone. It was then put to the meeting, and was at once passed amidst the most enthusiastic applause. The vast assemblage rose with one accord to their feet, gave three hearty cheers which made the building vibrate, and renewed again and again the deafening enthusiasm. The testimonial was then uncovered amid great cheering. An appropriate address was presented to Mr. Brown by Mr. Kaye, a working man.

Mr. D. GUILLE, also a working man, then addressed the meeting:—

Our position to night is, he said, one in which we feel an amount of pride and satisfaction scarcely ever equalled before. It is that of offering the thanks of a portion of the working men of Liverpool to the generous donor of the Free Library. And, Sir, knowing that words are mere effusions, which to-day might be said and to-morrow reversed, we have tried to embody these words in something taking a tangible form—"Well done," and applause—that when we have ceased to exist, when our souls have taken their flight to realms above, there shall be a remnant left of the gratitude the working men expressed to William Brown, Esq., when he gave them a free library. But the testimonial must not be looked at only from a monetary point of view, otherwise it will fall very far short indeed of that gratitude the working men of Liverpool feel. No, Sir, it must be accepted as a free-will offering subscribed for by the hardy sons of toil; and we hope, Sir, that the day will come when the sons of toil shall look upon this monument presented to us by our worthy friend with a deal more appreciation than they even do now. There was a time, Sir, when what we now call workmen, in the dark ages of the past, were looked upon as mere machines, as beasts of burden. Knowledge to them was a hidden thing, unless the mere knowledge how to drag on a miserable existence; and in later times we were looked upon as a class who knew only how to eat, drink, sleep, and work. Yet amidst all this intellectual gloom we have reason to be thankful that there have been spirits who have arisen, flying like fiery meteors through the heavens, electrifying the world, showing that in the masses there was mind. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) We can look back, Sir, with some degree of pride upon the names of Stephenson, Watt, Brunel, and last, though not least, our worthy friend Mr. Brown himself. These men have sprung, if not directly in their own generation, in the generation just preceding, from us, the masses, showing us plainly, Sir, that the mind that exists in the masses only needs cultivation and encouragement to make us what God intended we should be—great, glorious, and free. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

Mr. BROWN then delivered a reply, in the course of which he said:—Our object is, as far as possible, to diffuse a taste for useful industry, and to put within the reach of every one intellectual food of the greatest value. The society of books never leads us into the haunts of dissipation, but elevates the mind, and occupies our leisure moments to the greatest advantage. Libraries are competitors for customers with improperly conducted public-houses. Let us see whether we cannot attract a good many of those who resort to such places to our shop. We hope you will influence your fellow-workmen to visit the library and museum. We promise them spacious apartments, well ventilated, comfortably warmed, well lighted, and handsomely furnished, and most intelligent and intellectual society, without cost. Amongst those silent friends, our books, there are works that will suit every taste and meet every requirement. (Loud cheers.)

Lord BROUGHAM then paid a high tribute to Mr. Brown's munificence, and was followed by the Hon. A. Egerton, M.P.; Mr. John Priest, a working man; Mr. Henderson, the Recorder; Mr. T. S. Raffles, Sir John Bowring, and Mr. John Cropper.

The ceremonial of the formal transfer of the building to the corporation took place on Thursday, amidst enthusiastic demonstrations. Nearly all the shops were closed, and across the principal streets were suspended festoons of flags. The shipping in the docks and stream were also gaily decorated with bunting, the foreign vessels hoisting the flags of their respective nations. The new library itself was surmounted by elegant and costly decorations of flowers and flags, a detachment of Volunteer Artillery, with guns, being stationed upon a vacant plot at the side of the building for saluting purposes.

The clergy, magistrates, members of the Town Council, and of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and other invited guests, met at the Town-hall, at ten o'clock, and then went into procession

to the library. The boys attached to the collegiate and the other public schools, in their light grey uniforms, and the boys of the Conway training ship—smart handsome fellows, for the most part in blue naval dresses—excited a great deal of attention and interest, and were loudly cheered. The sailors of the *Majestic*, the guardship now stationed in the Mersey, were greeted also with hearty applause. Arrived at the library, the Conway boys, the sailors from the *Majestic*, and the Blue-coat and Industrial School boys, formed guards of honour in front of a platform, which had been erected for the accommodation of Mr. Brown, the Mayor, and the leading guests, during the ceremony of handing over the building to the public. In spite of heavy rain, thousands of spectators were assembled, every point which commanded a view of the platform being occupied. When opposite the library, the Volunteers, who mustered to the number of about 5,000, filed off to their respective quarters. When Mr. Brown made his appearance, cheer after cheer greeted him. The acclamations of the people having subsided,

Mr. BROWN delivered an address, embodying a description of the institution.

Although it was not contemplated by me when this building was commenced that its usefulness could be extended further than the library and museum, fortunately it is not now limited to those objects alone. The learned societies of this town—namely, the Chemists' Association, the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, the Polytechnic Society, the Literary and Philosophical Society, and the Architectural and Archaeological Society—have applied for such accommodation with these walls as will from time to time enable them to bring forward for inspection such models and new inventions and discoveries in the arts and sciences, or illustrations of antiquity, as may be deemed worthy of public notice and useful for instruction. All gentlemen who visited the library when in Duke-street must have been struck with the large and constant attendance that they found there of our hard-working and industrial classes in confined and badly-ventilated rooms. It created the necessity of providing for them more ample and better accommodation, which this building will for a time afford. But I look upon it as merely the nucleus of much larger premises that will be required to furnish the necessary accommodation, as the taste for reading is happily on the increase. By an act of Parliament we are able to collect about 6,000*l.* per annum for the support of the botanic gardens, the library, and museum—I should rather say the libraries, for there are two circulating libraries connected with this centre. And the books that are called for at these establishments are about 13,000 volumes per week. Our whole stock at present is about 36,000 volumes, but provision is made for 120,000. And it is pleasing to observe that the class of books that are called for is becoming of a higher standard, and calculated to afford instruction. It is very honourable to the readers that the books are taken care of and regularly returned. I have been looking forward for some time to the present occasion, when everything connected with this establishment would be placed under the parental care of the corporation. That day has arrived, and I have now the satisfaction of proclaiming that the library and the museum are open to my fellow-townsmen and others, be their religion or politics what they may. To you, Mr. Mayor, I now deliver it over, for the perpetual benefit of the public, and especially my fellow-townsmen, earnestly wishing that prosperity, happiness, and every other blessing may attend you one and all.

The MAYOR, after congratulating Mr. Brown and the town generally upon the completion of the noble institution, said, he, on behalf of the aldermen and burgesses, accepted his princely gift; and tendered him, as their official representative, a gold medal, which on one side bore a portrait of himself (Mr. Brown), and on the other a view of the building.

Mr. BROWN having briefly acknowledged the present,

The Bishop of CHESTER hoped whatever the working-classes and others might read in that library the books would have the effect of enlightening their minds with true knowledge, and foster in their hearts sentiments of humanity, patriotism, liberty, and obedience; and that in this way it would be a blessing for Liverpool and the whole community for generations to come.

Mr. JAMES BROWN, of New York, brother of the donor of the building, having briefly spoken,

Lord BROUGHAM spoke in terms of warm admiration of the conduct of the immense multitude assembled on that occasion.

The Rev. Dr. RAFFLES announced that the Local Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society had agreed to present to the institution a copy of each of the translations of the Scriptures, and

Mr. J. A. PICTON, Chairman of the Library and Museum Committee, in acknowledging the presentation, intimated that a room in the institution would be exclusively devoted for the reception of Scriptural illustrations.

Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., Sir Robert Peel, M.P., and other gentlemen having addressed the assembly, the proceedings were brought to a close with cheers for Mr. Brown.

In the evening a grand banquet was given in St. George's-hall, the Mayor occupying the chair. It was attended by about 850 individuals, and among those present were Mr. William Brown, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Stanley, the Bishop of Chester, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Sir James E. Tennant, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, &c. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts having been proposed from the chair, and duly honoured, the MAYOR said the next toast was that of the health of the respected guest of the evening. (Cheers.) "It is," continued his worship, "at once my duty and my pleasing privilege to inaugurate this evening the marble statue representation of Mr. Brown which now adorns this hall. It is not that we of the pre-

sent generation require to be provided with his likeness—that is engraven on our hearts—(cheers)—but it is desirable that we should be able to transmit to our children and our children's children a faithful likeness of their fathers' friend." (Loud and continued cheers.) Mr. BROWN, on rising, was received with deafening cheers, which continued for some time. After acknowledging the toast, he proposed "The House of Stanley." Lord STANLEY, M.P., responded in the absence of the Earl of Derby from illness. The company was afterwards addressed by Lord Brougham and other speakers.

The whole of the *fêtes* were brought to a conclusion on Friday, by a grand *soirée* given by the Mayor at the Town-hall.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On Wednesday, Mr. M. Milnes and Mr. Childers addressed their constituents in the Sessions House, at Pontefract. Mr. MILNES, in the course of his speech, said he supported the Reform Bill of last session, but he approved in the main, of the principle of retaining the present representation. He thought that the smaller boroughs, such as Pontefract, were most useful in the representation of the country; believing that if the representation was confined entirely to large towns and very extensive bodies of men, the effect would be to alienate from such representation a large body of very useful and very intelligent members of Parliament. On the subject of Church-rates Mr. Milnes remarked:—

Being himself of an old Dissenting stock, brought up in the fullest principles of religious liberty, he never could for a moment desire to support a measure which was considered an encroachment upon those principles, and he had therefore always supported any measure having the repeal of these rates as its object. The advantages which the Church derived from Church-rates were exceedingly small, and the Church of England, like every other body, must depend for its extension mainly upon the voluntary principle; and it was therefore hardly worth while, for such slight advantages, to keep up a cause of such constant irritation. (Applause.)

With respect to the treaty with France he said:—

Hitherto the commercial relations between France and England had really been of a scandalous character. It was a horrible thing to think that the two greatest and most civilised countries of the world, separated only by that little ditch of the Channel, should for commercial purposes be as much parted as if they were at the ends of the globe. (Hear, hear.) There was, in fact, hardly more commercial communication between France and England than there was between two petty German States. Now that evil had to a great degree been remedied. By the commercial treaty with France they had broken down the system of prohibition; and although the duties now levied on articles of English produce were in many cases very heavy, and although they were taking French goods entirely free, they must hope that before long the good sense of the French people and the bad practices of the smuggler would lead to the reductions of the French duties, and bring them to something more like an equality. (Cheers.) With respect to the paper-duty he did not think the revenue of the country was in such a position that they could afford to make a sacrifice on account of the French treaty, and the reduction of the customs duties, and also repeal the duty on paper, and he therefore voted against it. Mr. Milnes, in the course of his address, referred to Garibaldi, stating that he had had the honour of seeing and shaking hands with that great man. A more simple and honest sailor it was never his lot to see. Garibaldi gave him the impression of a weather-beaten, simple-minded man, who had no object whatever but the honest purposes which he had proposed to himself, and who was one of those persons raised by Providence in difficult times with that simplicity of mind which alone could render them worthy of being the saviour of their country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Milnes concluded by eulogising Lord Palmerston on the ability with which he had conducted the affairs of the Government.

Mr. CHILDERS expressed approval of the Reform Bill, to which he gave his hearty support, believing it was based on the principles of the bill of 1831. He did not say that the measure was perfect, but if the Conservatives had pursued a honest course, instead of the extraordinary tactics which they adopted on the second reading, a measure satisfactory to the House and to the country might have been carried. Under the circumstances he was afraid that some time might elapse before the question could be again considered, and they must be nearer to a general election before they could hope for a Reform Bill to pass with the good-will of Parliament. He had no doubt that the treaty would open up a market in France of which they had previously no idea. On the paper-duty he also differed with his colleague, believing that its repeal was justifiable as a fiscal question, whilst it ought to have been supported by the Liberals on the ground that it was one of those concessions which must have been agreed to on the formation of the cabinet. (Applause.) Passing from this question, he touched briefly upon topics of ecclesiastical policy, and expressed his regret that the House of Lords had rejected the bill for the repeal of Church-rates. He voted for that bill most conscientiously, though a Churchman, believing that no other settlement would be satisfactory, and that a compromise would only lead to an agitation for a still more violent measure. (Hear, hear.)

A Conservative dinner took place at Halstead, in Essex, on Friday night. Mr. DU CANE and Major BERNARD were the chief spokesmen of the party in the proceedings which ensued. The latter condemned the French treaty on the ground that he granted substantial, certain, and present benefits, while our results and advantages were yet undefined. He thought the one single fact that the House saved

England from the dangers of a bad Reform Bill ought to redeem the character of the session. The speaker having eulogised the volunteer movement, referred to the great Italian movement.

The invasion by Garibaldi of the hereditary dominions of a Prince at peace with all the world except his own unfortunate subjects was very like the act of a brigand; it smacked of what the Americans called filibustering, and it was very much akin to piracy; but it was the act of a hero nevertheless, and the military conduct and whole actions of Garibaldi had stamped him as an undeniable hero. (Hear, hear.) Grinding tyranny and awful oppression justified—nay, almost sanctified—revolution. The man who in the latter part of the nineteenth century employed other men, his wicked myrmidons, in instituting new species of cruel tortures for his fellow-creatures, made aggression quite proper and right, although it might be against the law of nations; and he who thus tortured his unfortunate countrymen justified Garibaldi in what he did, and renders him who would, under other circumstances, have been a brigand, a hero, and public benefactor. (Cheers.)

Mr. DU CANE, M.P., also spoke at great length. He concluded by expressing a hope that the day might come when the Conservative party would be again called to the head of affairs, and that the administrative ability and eloquence which they had displayed on a former occasion would be again exhibited, and be backed by a large majority of the House of Commons and the decisive voice of public opinion.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

HONITON.—On Monday Mr. Moffat was chosen to succeed the late Mr. Locke. There was no opposition. In the course of his speech the hon. member deprecated continental alliances which have usually involved upon us a considerable share of the fighting and nearly the whole of the paying. He believed the great interests of this country are best promoted by adopting an insular policy, suited to our insular position; and while we maintain a free home for the politically proscribed of Europe—while we give a hearty sympathy to the classic land of Italy, in its present struggle—we express the conviction that if the struggle is to be successful it must be wrought by the Italians themselves and not by foreign bayonets. The weightiest and most difficult question that awaited the consideration of Parliament was the taxation and expenditure of the country; we had before us the startling fact that our peace establishment cost upwards of 70,000,000L sterling, against little more than 50,000,000L sterling in 1850, showing an increase of 40 per cent. in ten years; this heavy sum of 70,000,000L being exclusive of the cost of the war with China. He expressed a hope that the shabby and vexatious little taxation from Church-rates would next session be finally abolished, and that an equitable measure would be passed in regard to endowed schools.

READING.—Captain Walter, instead of yielding to the wishes of the Liberal party, and giving place to a better man, has announced his intention of going to the poll, significantly intimating that "he can see no reason for declining the assistance of any portion of the constituency, though differing with him on some points of minor importance." This, it will be seen, is a direct bid for Tory support made by a professedly Liberal candidate. Mr. Ribton, the Conservative, has issued a second address, but does not say that he will go to the poll. The friends of Mr. Sergeant Pigott profess entire confidence in his success.

BOSTON.—Both parties here appear at present obstinately determined to proceed to a poll. Mr. Tuxford, the Liberal candidate, is a stout supporter of Lord Palmerston, and the local Liberals are sanguine of success, now that they have healed their differences, and "reconciled their sections." The friends of Mr. Malcolm, the Conservative candidate, of course, make equally hopeful profession.

DARTMOUTH.—Mr. C. Seale Hayne, an influential resident of Dartmouth, has announced himself as a Liberal candidate. He formerly contested the borough, and lost the election by a small number of votes. Having taken a great interest in the railway to the town, and in other matters, he is well supported. His uncle, Sir H. Seale, however, supports the Conservative candidate, Mr. Hardy, and the hon. baronet possesses great influence in the borough. Sir H. Seale was once a Liberal, but he has for some time past supported the Conservative party.—*Western Times*.

THE NORTHERN BURGHES.—Mr. Samuel Laing having been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Wilson as Minister of Finance for India, has resigned his seat as representative of the Northern Burghes. In his parting address to the electors Mr. Laing says:—

The untimely death of Mr. Wilson, in the midst of his measures of reform, was universally felt to be a national misfortune, and the necessity of at once making the best practical arrangement to replace him is obvious to every one. It appears in the judgment of those responsible for the affairs of India that, from my connexion with the Treasury, and my official and other experience, I am, if not the best man absolutely, yet the best who can be found in this emergency to undertake the task. Under these circumstances I have felt that I was scarcely at liberty to decline, and that a man who follows a public career, and who aspires to the character of a statesman, ought not, because he is a civilian, to shrink from that which every colonel of a regiment, or captain of a ship, would do as a matter of course if his duty called him.

Viscount Bury, son of the Earl of Albemarle, has arrived in Wick, and has issued an address to the electors as a candidate for the vacant seat. His lordship's address possesses no political character. He, however, strongly urges upon Parliament increased attention to the work of social reform.

GARIBALDI'S DAY DREAM.

A curious document written by Garibaldi last spring at Nice, and describing such a state of European affairs as he most longed for, has been made public. It is as follows:—

OF THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE, AND OF WHAT THIS LATTER COULD BE IN THE INTEREST OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLE.

Every one can see that Europe is far from a normal state, and one which is advantageous for its population. France, which without contradiction occupies the first rank among the European Powers, maintains 600,000 men under arms, one of the greatest fleets in the world, and an immense quantity of *employés* for her internal security.

England has not the same number of soldiers, but a more numerous fleet, and, perhaps, a greater number of *employés* for the security of her distant possessions.

Russia and Prussia, to maintain the equilibrium, have likewise to maintain immense armies.

The States of the second order, if only by spirit of imitation and *pour payer de présence*, are obliged to keep up the same proportion.

I won't speak of Austria and of the Ottoman empire, which are doomed to perish for the welfare of the unfortunate populations which they have oppressed for centuries.

One may well demand, "Why is Europe so violent and agitated?" Every one talks of progress and civilisation. It seems to me that we differ but little from those primitive times when men warred with each other for plunder. We pass our lives in threatening each other constantly, while in Europe the great majority, not only of the educated men, but even of those endowed with common sense, understand perfectly that one could pass through this miserable life without these constant menaces against each other, and without this necessity—which seems fatally imposed on the people by some secret enemy of humanity—to massacre each other with so much science and refinement.

For instance, let us suppose one thing:—

Let us suppose that Europe were to form one State; who would think of deranging her, who would dare to disturb the repose of Europe, this sovereign of the world?

According to the supposition which we have made, there would be no armies, no fleets; and these immense capitals, almost always wrrenched from the wants of the people and squandered in an unproductive and fratricidal manner, would be used for its advantage in a colossal development of industry—in the improvement of roads, in the construction of bridges, in making canals, in the foundation of public establishments, and in the establishment of schools, which would redeem from misery and ignorance so many poor creatures, who in all countries of the world, however slight their civilisation, are condemned to become brutalised, and prostitute soul and body on account of the egotism, calculation, and bad administration of the powerful and privileged classes.

Well! the realisation of the social reforms which I mention depends simply on one great and generous initiative, because I ask, in what circumstances has Europe presented more chance for these benefits?

Let us examine the situation as it is at present.

Alexander II., in Russia, proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs.

Victor Emmanuel, in Italy, throwing his sceptre upon the battle-field, and exposing his person for the regeneration of a noble race and a great nation.

In England, a virtuous Queen and a generous and wise nation, which associates itself with enthusiasm to the cause of oppressed nationalities.

Lastly, France, called to arbitrate in Europe, by the mass of her concentrated population, by the valour of her soldiers, and by the recent prestige of the most brilliant period of her military history.

To whom, then, belongs the initiative in this great work?

To the country which marches as the advanced guard of the revolution.

The idea of a European confederation put forward by the Chief of the French Empire, and which would give security and happiness to the world, would it not be better than all these political combinations which torment this poor people and keep it in a continual fever?

The thought of the terrible destruction which one combat among the great fleets of the Western Powers would produce must shake with terror him who would think of giving the order for it, and probably there never would be a man so cowardly bold to take the responsibility of it upon himself.

The rivalry which has existed between France and England from the 17th century to our times exists still, but with infinitely less intensity now; and we mention this for the glory of human progress, so that a transaction between the greatest nations of Europe—a transaction which would have for its aim the welfare of humanity, can no more be placed among the utopias of noble-hearted men.

The base, then, of a European confederation is naturally traced to France and England. Let France and England frankly and loyally unite, and Italy, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Roumelia, will instinctively range themselves round them.

Finally, the divided and oppressed nationalities, the Slavonic, Germanic, and Scandinavian races, gigantic Russia included, will not remain out of this political regeneration, to which they are called by the spirit of the century.

I know well there is one objection to the foregoing project—What to do with that numberless mass of men employed now in the armies and navies?

The answer is easy.

By sending away these masses we should abolish aggravating and dangerous institutions, and the mind of the Sovereign, no more occupied with the lust of conquest, with war and destruction, would turn towards useful institutions, and descend from the study of generalities to that of families and individuals.

For the rest, by the growth of industry, by security of commerce, the merchant navy would claim at the same instant all the active part of the navy; and the great quantity of works stimulated by peace, association, and security would absorb all this armed population if it were double what it is.

War being henceforth almost impossible, armies would become useless. But what would not be useless would be to maintain the people in its warlike habits round a

national militia, which would be always ready to suppress all disorders and every ambition which would dare to disturb Europe.

I wish ardently that my words should reach those to whom God has confided the holy mission to do good, and that they would do it, preferring real grandeur, based on the love and gratitude of the people, to their present and ephemeral grandeur.

G. GARIBALDI.

LOSS OF AN OCEAN STEAMER.

The steamer Connaught, of the Galway line, has been lost. She sprung a leak 150 miles off Boston. She afterwards took fire, and was abandoned. The passengers, crew, and mails were saved. She had on board 50 cabin and 417 steerage passengers, and a crew of 124. There was also on board 10,000*l.* in gold, Government money, taken at St. John's, Newfoundland, which was lost with the ship. The following is the report of Captain Leitch:—

On Saturday, the 6th inst., at eight p.m., 150 miles east of Boston, the Connaught sprung a leak in the engine-room. Succeeded in keeping it below the fires until one o'clock Sunday morning, when it commenced again rapidly, and finally extinguished the fires. At half-past nine o'clock discovered smoke from the aft smoke-hole. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions to prevent it, the fire gained rapidly, and very soon drove the cabin passengers on deck. As the water and fire gained so fast, the boats were got ready to save the passengers. There was a heavy sea running, and the first boat that was lowered was struck. Six other boats were then launched successfully, and all of them filled with passengers. About twelve o'clock the brig Minnie Schiffer saw our signals of distress, and bore down to us. At seven p.m. commenced the task of embarking the passengers on board the brig, that vessel having attached a hawser to the steamer. At this time the starboard side was very hot. By 9.30 p.m. all the passengers were placed safely on board of the brig. The mails of the Connaught were all saved. Captain Leitch was the last person to leave the wreck. The weather was pleasant after leaving St. John's from Wednesday at two p.m. until Saturday, when it blew a very heavy gale from the south-west. The last seen of the steamer was at two a.m. on Monday, when she was one mass of flame. The passengers saved nothing except the clothes in which they stood. It is supposed that the fire had been smouldering for a long time from the rapid progress the flames made after it was discovered. Captain Leitch is unable to account for the leak which filled the vessel so rapidly against all the efforts of the pumps, &c.

The brig Minnie Schiffer had arrived at Boston. She is about 300 tons burthen, and the standing-room on her was completely covered by the rescued passengers. The greatest credit is due to Captain Wilson, of the Minnie Schiffer, for his humane exertions in saving the passengers, even after his crew had expressed their unwillingness to return to the burning wreck. The Connaught was fallen in with on the evening of the 7th by the schooner Lamartine, which remained by her till 5.30 a.m. on the 8th, when the Connaught went down.

Law and Police.

ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.—An extraordinary case of alleged murder at sea was on Thursday heard by Mr. Selfe, at the Thames Police-court. William Brookholding Webb, aged thirty-five, chief mate of the barque Brierly Hill, from Australia, and now lying in the Victoria Dock, is charged with the wilful murder of William Brown, otherwise Lancaster, seaman, on the high seas, on the 6th of August last. It appeared from the evidence that the men complained of the badness of the water. They went in a body to the captain, and Brown asked that person to put in to the Island of Ascension for fresh water. This the captain refused to do, and Brown then said that "if he did not he would have to be tied down till he did." The mate then went below, returned with a loaded pistol, and after saying that "he would blow the first man's brains out that laid hands upon the captain," he fired at Brown, and shot him dead. The question is whether this act was wilful or accidental. The evidence given tended to support the former theory, but it was stated that the mate would be able to call witnesses in his defence, with a view to show that the pistol went off accidentally. On Friday some fresh evidence was heard, and the official entry in the log-book was produced. The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT resumed its sittings on Monday morning. Two or three very important cases will be tried. Those which possess the greatest public interest are the Stepney murder, the alleged murder on the high seas, and the case of child murder at Lea-bridge. The enumeration of these offences is painfully suggestive of the prevalence of crime. The Recorder, in his charge, said he did not remember at any previous session having so many charges involving capital punishment as on the present occasion.

THE SURREY SESSIONS.—**INFLUENCE OF RAGGED SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES.**—At the opening of the October Quarter Sessions for the county of Surrey, the deputy-chairman (T. Tilson, Esq.), said:—

He had to congratulate the gentlemen of the Grand Jury as to the extreme lightness of the calendar, and the decrease of crime in the county of Surrey. The present calendar contains the names of only nineteen prisoners for trial, whereas this time last year there were thirty-four, and the year before that as many as forty-four, and he had to tell them with pleasure that it was an undoubted fact that a corresponding decrease of crime had taken place all over the country within the last three years. The chaplain of the county gaol, the Rev. Mr. Jessop, had recently made a statistical report as to

the chief cause of the decrease of crime, and he had come to the conclusion that the majority of the offenders were not confirmed thieves, but that they committed those thefts as they gained an existence with less labour than in ordinary honest ways. The learned deputy chairman then observed that such show the good effects of ragged and reformatory schools, and the present decrease of crime brought forth fruit to those who had taken such deep interest in establishing them and looking after their welfare. It must be much better for those little idle boys who go prowling about the streets without the knowledge of religion or any moral precepts, that they should have the benefit of these ragged schools instead of becoming the Arabs of society. While in their ignorance they have no knowledge of honesty or the proper acquirement of property by industry, and it was lamentable to find so many in this great and flourishing metropolis; he had the satisfaction to state that since the formation of those excellent schools crime had decreased all over the kingdom. At Gloucester alone there were five prisons, and four out of them were shut up, owing to the paucity of prisoners. The ragged and reformatory schools, established by Mr. Baker, one of the magistrates, some few years ago, had most likely been beneficial to such a wonderful decrease of crime. He hoped that it would continue so, so that in a few years the duties of grand juries would hardly be required.

THE ROAD CHILD MURDER.—A somewhat remarkable discussion on the late mysterious child murder at Road took place at the Wilts Quarter Sessions on Tuesday. Mr. Saunders, one of the magistrates, delivered a criticism on the mode in which the inquiry had been conducted, and suggested that a special committee should be appointed to carry on the investigation, or that the matter should be placed in the hands of the Constabulary Committee. Mr. Saunders appeared to think that further evidence might be forthcoming. He suggested that the murder might have been committed with a scythe, and said it could be shown that the hall lamp was burning at one o'clock on the morning of the murder. Captain Meredith, however, expressed his conviction that the whole of the evidence had been exhausted; and Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt, after having justified the course which the magistrates had pursued, stated that there was no further clue to the mystery, and that the discovery of the murder must be left to the chapter of accidents. In this position, unsatisfactory though it may be, the investigation must now be left.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES AT NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Robert White, of the firm of White, Brothers, and John Davis, a traveller for the firm, stand charged before the local magistrates with extensive forgeries. An adjourned hearing of the case took place on Friday. After evidence had been heard, Mr. Cowley asked for a committal of both the prisoners. The Mayor said a most gigantic system of fraud had been discovered, but he should not commit the prisoners until further evidence had been given, but should remand them. The manner in which Davis procured the names of individuals to the bills of exchange is curious, and shows the reckless extent to which systematic swindling was carried on. In whatever large town he was attempting to do business he engaged the services of the boots at the hotel in which he was staying to carry his patterns out for him. This being done, he promised the servant the payment of 1*s.* for each of the patterns, and, as they each belonged to separate manufacturers, he required separate receipts, which he contrived to have written upon bill stamps. These bills, with the signatures upon them, were then forwarded to his employers for them to fill up with what amounts they pleased, as well as the date and name of the town.

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 24, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Oct. 23.

An official despatch announces that the Garibaldians have entered Capua. King Victor Emmanuel has arrived at Isernia.

TURIN, Oct. 23.

Forty other battalions of the National Guard will be mobilised. King Victor Emmanuel has reached Castelsandro, and will arrive at Naples on the 28th inst. The proclamation of the vote will take place the following day.

NAPLES, Oct. 22.

In the provinces of Ostani, Brindisi, Paola, Lecce, and Cantanzaro, the voting is almost unanimously in favour of annexation.

TURIN, Oct. 23.

The result of the voting in Sicily is almost unanimously in favour of annexation.

ANCONA, Oct. 22.

A decree has been issued, convoking the popular assemblies for the 4th and 5th November, to vote on the question of annexation.

FRANCE AND ROME.

ROME, Oct. 21.

Signor Catroliano has been sent to Warsaw by the King of Naples. The French have occupied Montalto, and will occupy Orvieto in the course of next week. 2,000 Italian volunteers are still in the province of Viterbo. The departure of the Papal Nuncio from Paris took place in consequence of orders received from Rome. To-day the Duke de Grammont had an

extraordinary audience of the Pope. General Lamoricière will leave Rome with full honours. The enrolments for the Pontifical army continue. The Papal exchequer is not destitute of funds, and the Government entertain great hopes concerning the issue of the interview at Warsaw.

THE WARSAW INTERVIEW.

WARSAW, Oct. 23 (Morning).

The Emperor of Austria paid a visit yesterday evening to the Emperor of Russia, which lasted half an hour; and afterwards visited the Prince Regent of Prussia, with whom he stayed for a short period. General Paniutin personally attended the Emperor of Austria. In the evening the whole Court visited the theatre. At noon to-day there was a grand military parade, at which the Emperor Alexander assumed the command. The Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

WARSAW, Oct. 23 (Evening).

The Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen paid a visit to the Prince Regent this morning. Count Thun, Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is present here, but the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg is not in Warsaw, as has been reported. Confidential conferences have already taken place between the ministers, and will continue; but it is confidently asserted that no conclusion of treaties is to be expected.

RECEPTION OF THE AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTION BY THE PEOPLE.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.

Up to the present, all reports received from the provinces announce that the Emperor's charter had everywhere been favourably received, more especially in Croatia. Among the educated classes in Hungary it met with the most favourable reception. The masses were not yet sufficiently acquainted with the details.

PESTH, Oct. 23.

In consequence of the resolution taken by the municipalities, the cities of Pesth and Buda are illuminated this evening. To-morrow, in the forenoon, a solemn celebration of divine service will take place.

SYRIA—THE ENGLISH SQUADRON IN THE ADRIATIC.

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Evening).

The Paris papers publish a telegram dated Beyrout, Oct. 12, asserting that the English squadron left on the 11th inst., it was said, for the Adriatic. Two French vessels remained at Beyrout. It was reported that agitation prevailed at Damascus, and that threats had been made against the Christians in consequence of the war tax. Fuad Pacha and the French and Russian Consuls had returned in haste to Damascus.

AMERICA.

The Governor-General of Canada left on the 12th inst. for Boston, en route for England.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reached New York on the 11th inst. His reception was most enthusiastic. The ball on the night of the 12th inst. went off with great éclat.

Advices from Mexico state that the British Government contemplated withdrawing diplomatic relations. Miramon had announced that the Liberals had rejected another proposal of the British Government for the restoration of peace.

Three hundred dollars had been subscribed at Boston for the sufferers by the loss of the Connaught. The passengers had held a meeting, and passed resolutions complimentary to Captain Leitch, as well as to Captain Wilson, and the officers and crew of the Minnie Schiffer for their noble conduct.

STREET RAILWAYS.—The indefatigable Mr. Train has made an application to the Commissioners of Sewers for permission to construct railways in some of the principal thoroughfares in the city. Instead of referring the matter to the General Purposes Committee, as was at first proposed, it was resolved that Mr. Train should be invited to appear before the Court, and answer such questions as it may be deemed advisable to put to him.

IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT yesterday the grand jury found a true bill against Mullins for the Stepney murder. The day on which the trial will take place is not yet exactly known. The bill against the mate of the Brierly Hill, who was charged with the wilful murder of a sailor, was thrown out.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY has just taken place at Bradford. A woman, named Gowland, in the absence of her husband, murdered her two children, by cutting their throats with a razor, and then attempted to destroy her own life with the same deadly weapon. Various stories are afloat with regard to the motives which prompted the crime; but pending the production of trustworthy evidence it is impossible to express an opinion on the subject.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very poor supply of English wheat was on offer here, to-day. Good and fine samples were disposed of readily, at very full prices; but other kinds were a dull inquiry, at about Monday's currency. Upwards of 29,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand this week; nevertheless, the demand was in a healthy state, at extreme quotations. Floating cargoes of grain sold on former terms; but the demand for them was by no means active. There was a good consumptive inquiry for barley, at very full prices. There was a fair sale for both old and new malt, at quite last week's quotations. Oats advanced 6*d.* per quarter, with a good consumptive demand.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THE telegrams from Warsaw tell of the arrival of the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia, of their interviews, their banquets, their state visits to the theatre, of the great parade of troops, and the usual activity of their diplomatic satellites. All Royal interviews, especially of irresponsible sovereigns, are much alike—the first and foremost concern being to display those armed battalions without which despotism would cease to exist. We feel almost ashamed that we must take some interest in these barbaric and mediæval festivities, seeing that the course of European events is so greatly interwoven with them. But for the Sovereigns now assembled at Warsaw the noble aspirations of Garibaldi, which seem borrowed from the speeches at a Peace Congress, might be realised. It is interesting to see how, in the midst of his military career, the great Italian Liberator sighs for peace; and how utterly unable is his profession of war to eradicate the generous sympathies of his nature, and to repress his longing for the time when men shall cease to “menace each other continually and reciprocally.”

The publication at the present moment of Garibaldi's memorandum on “The present state of Europe, and what it might be for the benefit of Governments and of populations” is an intimation that the Washington of Italy is about, for a season at least, to retire from public life to his island home. He has already officially announced his intention voluntarily to resign his Dictatorship into the hands of Victor Emmanuel, and has held a review of his volunteers which has the appearance of a farewell. The anxious desire of Garibaldi to spare the further effusion of Italian blood may after all be gratified. He has entered Capua apparently without a blow being struck, and the information derived from the camp of Francis II. indicates that his troops will refuse much longer to fight his battles, that the military defections of the South will, ere long, be repeated in the North, and that General Cialdini will encounter but a feeble resistance in his advance upon the last refuge of the Bourbon dynasty.

The old adage that the Bourbons are always too late has received a new illustration. Francis II. turned at bay when resistance became hopeless, and has sent an envoy to Warsaw, now that his kingdom has melted from his grasp. While Signor Catrofano is making his useless journey to the heart of Europe, the population of the Two Sicilies have decided by an almost unanimous vote in favour of annexation to Northern Italy, and shortly after the break up of the Warsaw Congress, the King of Italy will have accepted the allegiance of his new subjects, and entered Naples in triumph.

More annexations are in prospect. On the anniversary of Gunpowder Plot the population of the Marches and Umbria will have the opportunity of deciding whether they will remain under the priestly despotism of the Vatican, or become a part of the Italian nation. Diplomacy has prepared the way for the inevitable result. The Emperor Napoleon has offered to guarantee the territory now occupied by his troops, known as the Patrimony of St. Peter, leaving the Marches to their fate. The Papal answer has

been sufficiently emphatic—the withdrawal of the Nuncio from Paris. The futile attempt to recruit a new Papal army, the departure of Lamoricière after a final visit to Rome, the failing funds of the Pope's exchequer, and the resolute suppression of the *Gazette de Lyon* for giving written expression to the complaints that emanate from every pulpit in France, indicate the desperate condition of the Pope's temporal power, and his irreconcilable breach with the Eldest Son of the Church.

There seems reason to believe that the Austrian Imperial Charter has been everywhere favourably received by the educated classes, but it is yet to be seen whether the Hungarians will cordially accept a boon which deprives them of the control over the army and finances which they enjoyed under their former constitution. However, the Emperor Francis Joseph left his capital for Warsaw amid cordial demonstrations of popular favour. What he expects to obtain as the result of a conference with his brother Sovereigns has nowhere been explicitly stated, but the following paragraph from the *Ost Deutsche Post* would seem to reflect his wishes:—

What Austria wants is a short, positive, and public declaration that any attack on her frontiers will be regarded as an attempt against the peace of Europe, whether made with or without the support of France by Piedmont herself, or her free corps; that Austria, who for the time being is in a position to repel the enemy without foreign aid, may not be stopped in her pursuit of this enemy by any provision of the treaty of Villafranca, that, on the contrary, when Piedmont shall directly or indirectly begin to make war on Austria, the treaty of Zurich shall be regarded as cancelled, and Piedmont alone shall bear all the responsibility. If such a declaration should be the result of the meeting of Warsaw we may hope that war will be adjourned for some time, and that Piedmont, in presence of the firm resolution of Europe, will abandon her projects of aggression against the Italian part of the Austrian Empire. But if at Warsaw a declaration of the kind calculated to remove the immediate danger of war should not be made, then no doubt can exist that not many weeks will pass away before the cannon will be thundering anew, and fields of battle will for the second time be inundated with the blood of thousands.

Europe is to guarantee Venetia to Austria for the sake of peace. Spite of some ominous indications, we cannot believe that Russia and Prussia are prepared to undertake such an onerous engagement.

From the United States we learn that the Prince of Wales, after a very insulting reception by the mob of Richmond and Baltimore, has reached New York, where he has been enthusiastically welcomed. More important in a political point of view is the success of the Republicans in the state elections for Pennsylvania—a presage of a greater triumph on the 5th of November. But in New York, which is likely to hold the balance in the Electoral College, the issue of the forthcoming contest is more doubtful, now that the Democratic party have united their forces.

We have not space to comment upon the domestic events of the week. The Free Library and Museum, Mr. Brown's munificent gift to the population of Liverpool, was opened last week with imposing ceremony.—It will be seen that a campaign has been opened in Edinburgh against the Lord Advocate's Annuity Tax Act which does not promise to end favourably for the pecuniary interests of the clergy. The Merchant Company have by a very narrow majority chosen a Commissioner to carry out the Act. The Town Council has scarcely been induced by influential pressure to take the same course. Three of its members have already resigned their seats rather than be parties to carrying out the Act, and a large public meeting has been held, the tone of which is expressed in the words “We won't pay.” There are strong indications that it will be impossible to collect this obnoxious tax in the city of Edinburgh.

BI-FACED AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA, intent on retaining Venetia, perhaps also on recovering Lombardy, and re-establishing her influence over Central and Southern Italy, makes Hungary a present of a constitution, or rather, offers to restore what she wrongfully took away, and what she has held with Hapsburgian tenacity for twelve years. Upon her Italian frontiers she is rapidly massing her troops, and accumulating materials of war—to her disaffected provinces east and south of Vienna she sends a charter of political rights. In the one direction she looks with fire in her eye, wrath in her countenance, menace in her gestures—in the other she speaks words of grace, and scatters privileges with a liberal hand. She is the pillar of fire towards Italy, but with a view to scathe rather than to guide—she is a pillar of smoke to Hungary, but probably with a view to betray rather than to protect. We must interpret her meaning by studying both sides of her face, and combining the suggestions started by each. Quiet and loyalty in Hungary are indispensable to intervention by sword and cannon in Italy—Italy chastised and chained up,

Hungary can be dealt with after a more absolute fashion. The Emperor's motto for escaping the difficulties which encompass him is the old one of “*divide et impera*.” He fees the Hungarians that they may work out for him his tyrannical purposes in the peninsula—and when that has been done, as experience forwarns, he will use Italians to trample down Hungarian liberties. Francis Joseph is playing the game of our own Charles the First—we question whether he will play it more successfully.

The old proverb tells us “not to look a gift horse in the mouth.” It is a wise saw, but the application of it is not illimitable. When a man who has invariably devised mischief against us suddenly becomes generous, it would be puerile weakness not to ask what he wishes us to do in return. Why is the temporary contentment of Hungary so necessary just now to Austria? Is it not because she cannot swoop down upon enfranchised Italy, and leave a rebellious province in her rear? She wishes to devastate and root out constitutionalism beyond the frontiers of her trans-Alpine dominion, by means of a show of constitutionalism within the other provinces of the empire. We have a right to say that she wishes this—else, why, at immense cost to herself, and with bankruptcy almost within hail, does she collect the materials of war upon the Mincio and the Po? What mean her sudden reconciliation with Russia, and the Imperial Congress at Warsaw? She cannot govern Venetia—she will not part with it—she can only retain it by Germanising the rest of Italy. The glittering sword is uplifted in her hand—she waves it towards Victor Emmanuel's new kingdom—but before she strikes the blow, she scatters largess among the disaffected behind her, lest they should seize the opportunity of smiting her on the back. Who can trust this freak of convenient liberality? What sensible man can forbear asking what it signifies? What Hungarian will understand it in any other sense than as *batta* to the hundred thousand Hungarian soldiers incorporated in the Imperial army? And when Hungary has been bribed to bury her sword in the heart of Italian freedom and unity, who is so foolish as to expect that the Hapsburg will respect her own freedom and independence?

It grieves us to feel compelled to brand with suspicion a boon which six months ago we should have hailed with rapture. But we cannot shut our eyes to the probabilities looming in the future. When Francis the Second of Naples, dismayed by the success of Garibaldi in Sicily, and dreading the imminent invasion of Calabria, promised his subjects a constitution, Europe only saw in the concession a temporary manoeuvre as transparent and as desperate as his request of alliance with Victor Emmanuel, or his offer to join Garibaldi in an onslaught on Venetia. The difference between the Neapolitan Bourbon and the Austrian Hapsburg is not great. Francis Joseph, notwithstanding the menacing attitude of his legions, may have no immediate intention of launching them against Victor Emmanuel. He may even have resolved to remain on the defensive, at least until Napoleon III. authorises him to let slip the dogs of war. But Venetia, which is Italian to the core, cannot be surrounded by a free, independent, and powerful Italian Kingdom, without bringing about a collision between Austria and Italy—nor can troops be long massed in front of each other, divided only by a stream, and furiously hating one another, without coming to blows. Unless Venetia be previously disposed of by negotiation, which Austria seems to have determined shall in no case be, an outburst of war in the spring of next year is all but certain. Francis Joseph cannot be blind to the prospect before him. The most ruthless oppressor of Hungary, therefore, suddenly acts the part of a generous friend. He gives that he may be able to destroy—and the rational explanation of his liberality is, not that he loves constitutionalism in Hungary, but that he hates it in Sardinia.

That the Hungarians, and the Slavonic provinces of Austria, will avail themselves of the concessions made to them, is probable enough, and, perhaps, will be wise. But how about the employment of Hungarian troops in Italy? Will they be made reliable by such means, at such a juncture, in such a war? It is much to be doubted. A nation cannot pass from under the yoke, without feeling an invincible repugnance to be used as the instrument of fastening it upon the neck of another, and that a sympathising nation. Sudden loyalty cannot spring up in bosoms long used to distrust. The freed man, in the hour of his liberation, can hardly be willing to stretch forth his enfranchised arm against the bondman. The need of the Emperor is too immediate, and his boon too late, for that. There will be moral sympathy between Hungary and Italy still—all the stronger, perhaps, for the difference which Francis Joseph seeks to put between them.

And this will be felt by that large portion of his troops which own a primary and paramount allegiance to Hungary. Has the Emperor cast away the substance only to grasp a shadow? We shall see. But meanwhile we rejoice in that law of Providence which ordinarily dooms the duplicity which seeks to circumvent all parties, to be itself the first victim of its own devices.

One word more. We deem it nothing more than natural that Prussia should protest against the conduct of the Sardinian King and Government, and should uphold the rights of Sovereigns against the rights of peoples, under the convenient guise of concern for "international law." But we are sorry to hear so many rumours to the effect that Lord John Russell is at one with Prussia in this respect. We do not believe it. We place but little faith in speculative telegrams, whether dated at Paris, or Berlin, at Vienna, Turin, or Naples. But, however this may be, of one thing we are confident, that should these rumours be the shadows of actual facts, Lord John Russell will find himself unable to face the indignation of the British public. No one, probably, knows this better than he does. No Foreign Minister has hitherto so correctly interpreted public opinion in relation to our foreign policy. We hope and believe he has not suffered himself to be Germanised in his recent tour. For the Court there would be some excuse—for the Minister, none, in such an event. But again we say, we cannot believe it. German and Austrian officials have most likely made their wish the father to their thought. None but worn-out politicians in this country are anxious to save from the doom to which she is hastening the bi-faced Austria.

WHAT IS TO BE OUR CHINESE POLICY?

In a very few days it is probable we shall hear of a decisive victory achieved by the Anglo-French expedition over the Tartar troops of the Emperor of China. Within a few weeks we may learn that Peking is occupied, and that a treaty of peace and commerce has been once more signed. Have our rulers and legislators seriously asked themselves the question, "What then?"

Yes! "What then?" in relation to China is one of the most pregnant queries of modern times. It will be found, in all reasonable likelihood, that we have irremediably deranged the political machinery by which nearly a third of the human race have been kept under law and order, and have attained to no mean height of civilisation. Are we prepared, or, more properly, shall we not feel ourselves compelled to leave the internal confusion we have caused, or greatly aggravated, to right itself? Can we calculate how the issue will affect us? We make a treaty with the Manchou dynasty by means which will probably overthrow the dynasty itself. When Tae Ping has stepped into the vacant throne, will he recognise the document which we are spending millions to get? And if not, what then? Are we to organise another expedition, and spend in war and bloodshed more than our whole trade to China is worth?

Or are we going to support the Manchou Emperor, after he has made peace with us, against the rebels who now threaten to overwhelm him? What if we do? What if we plunge into the sea of internal troubles which already covers so large a surface of Chinese territory? What if we treat the Emperor of China as we erewhile treated the Great Mogul? Are we ready to put the stamp of our approval on his Government, or misgovernment, as the case may be? Must we have a political resident at Peking, to guide, to control, to determine the internal policy of that immense empire? Are we going, with our eyes open, to pursue in China the same course that we pursued in India—military support, friendly advice, peremptory demand, forcible intervention, ultimate annexation? Could we stand under the pressure of such overwhelming responsibilities? Will public opinion admit of any attempt in this direction. And if not, what then? We have madly rushed into an enterprise far too vast for our management. We may succeed militarily—probably without much difficulty. But we can hardly succeed in arms and diplomacy without bringing down upon ourselves political questions far too mighty for us to deal with satisfactorily.

Either way, in the event of failure or success, of non-intervention or of intervention, we are preparing for ourselves a heavy retribution. It is doubtful if we are not, at incredible expense, knocking down the feeble prop by which our commercial intercourse with China has been hitherto sustained, and whether we set it up again or let it lie, we may find ourselves in a much worse and more hopeless position than before. Some of these difficulties were clearly foreshadowed in the great debate on China in 1857. The country, however, hounded on by Palmerston and the *Times*, refused to listen to the counsels of moderation and caution. But events

have, as Napoleon says, an "inexorable logic" of their own. They do not always speak promptly, but they are sure to speak at last. We are beginning to find this out in reference to China. We cannot go forward without danger, we cannot withdraw without shame. Our only hope is that out of man's folly, God's wisdom may educe some unanticipated good—and that the same blow which may be struck for our chastisement, may in some unforeseen manner shatter also whatever stands in the way of the well being of China. It is out of gross darkness that light most frequently springs up—and the worst confusion is sometimes the presage of order. Let us hope that this will be the issue in the present instance—for as far as man's foresight and policy is concerned, the state of China, and our proceedings therein, promise nothing but disintegration, trouble, anarchy, and ruin.

THE VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE revolution that has befallen the Endowed Grammar schools of the United Kingdom is already beginning to affect those supported by grants from the Privy Council. Designed mainly to afford education to the poor, the ancient foundations have been perverted from their original object, and have long provided instruction almost exclusively to those who can afford to pay for it themselves. Such is found to be the precise tendency of the Privy Council system after a quarter of a century's experience. The large majority, and those the most necessitous of public schools, are not reached by it. They continue to a great extent in a depressed condition, deficient in the quality of their teaching, and in all the appliances of education. On the other hand the State-aided schools, with their highly-educated gentleman from the Government Normal Colleges, provide instruction unfitted for the poorer classes.

It is the universal complaint of her Majesty's inspectors that far more attention is in these schools given to philosophy, Latin, and French, drawing and music, than to the elements of instruction—reading, writing, and arithmetic, justifying the recent complaint of Mr. Kiinnaird that a superficial instruction is given on advanced subjects which brings with it the pride not the humility of knowledge, and fosters tastes incompatible with the position in life of those who are taught. Consequently the Privy Council schools are becoming less than ever the schools of the poor. It may be a good thing for "the lower grade of tradesmen, skilled mechanics, and small tenant farmers—the class in short of those who may be grouped as from 10% to 20% householders"—we quote the words of Mr. Norris, the Government Inspector—to obtain a superior education, but even the most inveterate advocate of State Aid will admit that these are not the people that ought to be the recipients of public bounty. When we are told on the above-mentioned authority that "three-fourths of the children to whom this course of education is offered, decline to accept it in its higher stages," the Privy Council system will be seen to have broken down in its foremost object.

The time, then, seems to have arrived when the advocates of voluntary education may once more lift up their heads, and boldly appeal to the experience of a quarter of a century as to the soundness of their views. They do not pretend to be able to carry out the work in which the Privy Council system, with all its resources, has to a great extent failed—the education of the poor—but by an economical use of such means as they possess to effectually help on this desirable end. With this view we are glad to observe that the Voluntary School Association are about to enlarge their operations. The grounds on which they make a fresh appeal to the friends of education are thus briefly stated in a paper issued by the committee:—"Facts recently collected from all parts of the country show that every month schools are becoming extinct from want of support; that, owing to deficient incomes, hundreds now existing are able to offer but a very inefficient instruction to the children attending them, while the teachers, as a result of the unfair competition of Government schools, can scarcely be said to exist upon the salaries which they receive." To help these schools on a wider scale than has hitherto been the case—to make grants of school books, &c.—to assist schools in obtaining suitable and efficient teachers—and to inspect voluntary schools, are the practical measures proposed by the association, in co-operation with the Congregational Board. This is a field which may be occupied in proportion to the extent of public support afforded.

To save deserving schools from extinction, to prevent as far as possible the further encroachments of the Privy Council system, and above all to take such measures as may give a thorough

religious and moral, as well as mental, training to the children of the poor, are objects that ought to command the prompt and hearty co-operation of the Christian Church. We are persuaded that every pound expended by this agency will yield as great a result as ten pounds lavished by the Privy Council system. The Committee emphatically recognise the importance of systematic training for the work of the public teacher. They remark in their address "the results of the admirable system pursued at Homerton College, in connexion with the Congregational Board of Education, have proved that it is possible to train a very efficient class of teachers without any aid from the State. Such teachers, whether masters or mistresses, who will be satisfied to adapt themselves to their duties as instructors, chiefly in the most common elements of education, who are possessed of the faculty of organisation, and who are not deficient in moral influence, are the best teachers for public schools." Yet it is in precisely these requirements that the State-aided system has, on the testimony of its own supporters, broken down.

There is one more feature of the plan of the Voluntary School Association that will commend it to public support. They will help, but not subsidize poor schools—grant temporary assistance which will enable them to become independent of external aid. This is in direct contrast to the Privy Council system, which is, to a considerable extent, drying up private liberality by its capitation grants, and preventing schools from becoming self-supporting by restricting school pence to fourpence a week. The Voluntary School Association only paves the way to self-support. This is the true principle on which all public schools should be based; and the prosperous condition of the working classes, and the immense sums they lavish on the superfluities of life, give the impression that, to a very great extent, they can afford to pay for the education of their children. Such institutions as the Voluntary School Association and Congregational Board are schools for teaching the virtues of self-reliance, for keeping before the public true methods of training the young, and for bringing into active exercise those qualities in the national character which have made England what it is. An income of 10,000*l.* a year in the hands of the Voluntary School Association—and it is not a large sum to be raised among the influential classes whose support they can claim—would enable them to put in operation a machinery that would tell with the most beneficial effect upon the mental and moral condition of the rising population.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AND THE WARSAW MEETING.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"At the moment when the interview at Warsaw gives rise to all kinds of comments, it will be learned with interest that the Emperor has received an autograph letter from the Czar. We believe we are correct in stating that this letter explains the interview at Warsaw in such a manner as to deprive it of any significance hostile to France."

THE EPISCOPAL AGITATION.

The French Bishops, roused by the misfortunes of the Pope, express themselves with some bitterness in pastorals, which seem to include their own Sovereign in their denunciations. The Bishop of Poitiers says:—

The limits of iniquity are passed (cries Monseigneur Pie); public morality is openly mocked at, robbery seems to have become the new international code.

The Bishop of Limoges calls the soldiers who have fallen in the Pope's cause, "soldier-martyrs of the holiest cause, who have shed their blood for the defence of right and justice." Monseigneur St. Marc, Archbishop of Rennes, gives the following instructions to his clergy:—

You will not fail to stigmatise, with all the indignation of a Catholic and a Breton heart, the violence, treachery, calumnies, cowardice, cheating, hypocrisy,—in a word, the crimes of every nature which are committed in Italy, in contempt of all that ever was most sacred among men—religion, justice, conscience and honour.

Monseigneur Georges, Bishop of Perigueux, says in his pastoral:—

An immense cry of grief and indignation escapes at this moment from the heart of every man who has not lost all sense of justice and honour. When the blood of the just has been shed, woe to the age which confines itself to a protest without acting! What will it be, then, when floods of innocent and noble blood have been traitorously spilt?

The Bishop of Belley expresses himself thus on the difficult position of Pius IX.:—

The circumstances under which we write you this pastoral letter have a solemnity and a gravity which leave their trace on our last words; but, thank God, it is not for us to alarm you with timid counsels. We are sad, no doubt; our heart aches and our tears flow at the painful news from the Sovereign Pontiff, but a ray of serenity and hope shines through our tears.

The Bishops of Gand, Blois, Laval, Autun, Valence, Beauvais, Bayeux, St. Brieuc, and Marseilles,

have published pastoral letters, couched in similar language. The Bishop of Rochelle has left his diocese to visit the Pope at Rome. Several other bishops are about to proceed on a similar mission.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree suppressing the *Gazette de Lyons*. The Ministerial report proposing the suppression, says:—

Under present circumstances, Government found it convenient to allow great liberty to the journals; but tolerance would be weakness if discussion were allowed to degenerate to injurious hostility and guilty provocations.

For several days the portion of the press which pretends to represent the sacred cause of religion has redoubled its violence. An act of firmness becomes necessary. Conscience is troubled. Authority and faith are lessened by the confusion that party spirit establishes between the passions and religious interests.

Religion would be compromised if the most respected principles were lowered to complicity in the revenge or ambition which the country has so often repudiated. The *Gazette de Lyons* has signalled itself, before all others, by its incessant appeals for agitation, the perfidy of its attacks against the Government, and the disdain it has opposed to the good advice of the Administration. Its number of the 17th inst. more especially reached an excess that cannot be tolerated.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The *Morning Post* says that the Cabinet of Vienna has given the most positive assurances to the French Ambassador at that Court, that Austria is perfectly decided not to draw the sword unless she should herself be attacked.

Count Kisseleff, before leaving Paris, gave explanations to M. Thouvenel in reference to the interview at Warsaw. According to these explanations the object of the understanding of the three Courts is, without departing from the system of non-intervention, to agree upon the principles for the regulation of their conduct in face of certain eventualities. Count Kisseleff, as well as Count Pourtalès, protested in a most explicit manner against the supposition that the object of the interview is to resuscitate the Holy Alliance.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article, signed by M. Grandguillot, congratulating the Austrian Government on the reforms just promulgated, and expressing regrets that the Government had not sent a Civil instead of a Military Governor-General to Venice.

SWITZERLAND AND FRANCE.

The note which has been remitted by France to the Federal Council states that, independent of the insult offered to the French flag at Sion, a French subject was maltreated on that occasion. The French Cabinet claims, therefore, that a severe inquiry should be instituted on that point, and expresses a hope that the guilty parties will be punished, and full satisfaction afforded to the injured party.

The Federal Council has communicated the French note to the Government of Valais, with a request that the inquiry which it had already instituted concerning the affair of the flag, should be completed by an examination of the fresh complaint on the part of France.

THE TWO SICILIES.

THE VOTE OF ANNEXATION.

The following telegrams have been published:—

"TURIN, Oct. 21 (Evening).

"A despatch from Naples announces that the vote on the question of annexation commenced there at seven o'clock this morning, and continued amid much enthusiasm. A large concourse of citizens and clergy were assembled at the voting places."

"NAPLES, Oct. 21.

"The vote on the question of annexation is being taken. An immense crowd of people is assembled."

"NAPLES, Oct. 21 (Evening).

"An immense number of people have voted for annexation to Piedmont. In twenty provinces the voting is known to be almost unanimously in favour of annexation."

"NAPLES, Oct. 22.

"In the provinces of Ostuni, Brindisi, Paola, Lecce, and Catanzaro, the voting is almost unanimously in favour of annexation."

BATTLE BETWEEN THE SARDINIANS AND THE NEAPOLITANS.

The following is an official despatch, dated Naples, Oct. 20:—"The head of General Cialdini's column has encountered and beaten a corps of Neapolitan troops at Isernia. A general, 50 officers, 800 soldiers, and a flag remained in our hands."

King Victor Emmanuel has arrived at Sulmona. When the result of the voting shall be known, a deputation will wait on the King to make known to him the numbers expressed, and invite him to come to Naples to take official possession of his new State. *Fêtes*, to last three days, will take place in the capital of the Two Sicilies on the occasion. The King was expected to make his entry into Naples on the 28th.

GARIBALDI AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Garibaldi has issued the following declaration:—To satisfy a wish cherished by the whole nation, I, the Dictator, decree as follows:

The Two Sicilies, which have been redeemed by Italian blood, and which have freely elected me their Dictator, form an integral part of one and indivisible

Italy under her constitutional King, Victor Emmanuel, and his descendants.

On the arrival of the King I will depose in his hands the dictatorship conferred upon me by the nation.

The Pro-Dictators are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Caserta, Oct. 15.

G. GARIBALDI.

The *Times* correspondent in the camp says:—"After giving over everything to the King, Garibaldi will very likely withdraw to his dear island of Caprera, to eat the potatoes which he had sown in spring, before starting to conquer Sicily and Naples, and to meditate over ideas which have been before his mind ever since his earliest youth."

The same writer describes what he speaks of as Garibaldi's farewell review:—

This morning (the 16th), at 6 p.m. Garibaldi reviewed the 15th Division (Türr), which is now almost entirely collected at Caserta. The troops were drawn up on the esplanade before the Palace, where a few moments before the review began Colonel Peard had arrived likewise with a part of the English Brigade, which landed yesterday at Naples. They were thus just in time to be reviewed by Garibaldi. As in his military operations, so in his reviews Garibaldi is prompt and quick. Putting his horse in a canter, he galloped along the ranks, and, having done this, he alighted from his horse, and had all the officers called up to form a circle round him. When they had all come up he said:—"My old comrades, we have done much in a short time, and I thank you in the name of our country, of which you have well merited. Convey these my thanks to the soldiers under your command." Then, turning round to the officers of the British Brigade, he continued:—"With pleasure I see round here the representatives of a nation which, from the beginning, has done so much for our cause, which has helped us in every way, and to whose powerful voice we owe it, in a great measure, that the principle of non-intervention has been upheld, which is our safety." Then, turning to the officers of the Hungarian Legion, he said:—"As for our brave Hungarian comrades, who have shed their blood for us, we owe them a large debt of gratitude. Their cause is ours, and to help them in their turn is our most sacred duty, which we will accomplish." A general cry of "We will!" was the answer. Then addressing all in general, he concluded by thanking once more the officers for the faithful way in which they had supported him.

A letter from Naples published in the *Scotsman* contains the following relative to Garibaldi:—

As far as Garibaldi himself is concerned, he seems to unite in his own person more great and good qualities than have ever before fallen to the lot of man. He makes time for everything and everybody—whether it be for the army, for diplomacy, or for the care and interest of individuals. His patience and kindness are inexhaustible. On Sunday night, late, about thirty countrymen of the middle class went into Caserta and demanded an audience of the General for the purpose of offering him some good advice. He admitted them all, although in bed after a hard day's work, and heard them with a patience which might possibly have been better bestowed. A volunteer, a Sicilian, informed one of our party that he had lost his father and three brothers in the war, and that he still wished to continue in the service, but Garibaldi, on hearing of the circumstance, would not permit it. A lady of my acquaintance, went up to Caserta a few days ago, with her two daughters, to inquire after a friend. Garibaldi was passing by at the time, and asked if he could assist her. She replied she wanted a guide to take her to the hospital. He immediately invited the party into the carriage, and took them over the hospital, conversing with, complimenting, and consoling the sick and wounded in their beds. In this way he spent an hour and a half with the lady, telling her, in conclusion, that she should have free admission to the place whenever she wanted. I must, however, add that the lady is handsome, and that the General has an eye for good looks, as all good Generals have.

A telegram from Naples, dated Oct. 16th, says:—"The Pro-Dictator has resigned and will leave to-night. The Ministry has also resigned. Garibaldi desires an Assembly to approve the voting; also one for Sicily. Great agitation and discontent prevail. Strong patrols of the National Guard parade the streets." A telegram of a day later, says:—"Palavicini and the Ministers remain in office. The reasons are—popular demonstrations, and the proximate arrival of Victor Emmanuel."

The *Naples Official Journal* of the 12th publishes the following address of Garibaldi:—

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAPLES.

To-morrow, Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the chosen of the nation, will break down that frontier which has divided us for so many centuries from the rest of our country, and, listening to the unanimous voice of this brave population, will appear here amongst us. Let us worthily receive the "Sent of Providence," and let us scatter on his road, as pledges of our redemption and affection, the flowers of concord, to him so grateful, and to Italy so necessary. No more political colours! No more parties! No more discord! Italy one, as the people of this metropolis wisely decide, and the King Galantuomo, are the eternal symbols of our regeneration, and of the grandeur and prosperity of our country.

Naples, Oct. 12.

The Government of the Dictator has published in the official journal at Naples an address from the Archbishop of Trani to Victor Emmanuel, beseeching the King to hasten his arrival, and comply with the general wishes of the country.

The little castle of Baise has surrendered to the troops of Garibaldi, after a resistance which did great honour to the fidelity of the commander. There were found in the fort 962 barrels of powder, and 115,472 cartouches and other preparations of powder.

A telegram from Naples announces the release of Count Arrivabene.

The King of Naples has protested to the diplomatic body still at Gaeta against an injudicious decree of Garibaldi's pensioning the family of Milano, a soldier who attempted to kill the late King Fer-

dinand during a military parade. The sentiments of "morality, honour, and religion" are made as free with in this protest as if both the royal father and son had not systematically outraged all three in a long course of intolerable misgovernment which drove poor fellows like Milano mad.

Another protest is said to have been addressed by King Francis II. to the Powers, against the vote of the Plebiscite in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The groundwork of the document is that the vote will take place under the pressure of Piedmontese and Garibaldian troops, and cannot therefore be considered free, and may consequently be declared beforehand null and void.

M. Bottero, Deputy, is designated to fill the post of Commissary-General Extraordinary of the King at Messina. M. Casalis will go in the same capacity to Naples as adjunct to M. Farini. M. Visconti Venosta also goes to Naples as Secretary of the Cabinet. Finally, it is said that the Marquis del Castillo de San Onofrio will be appointed Secretary-General of M. de Montezemolo, Royal Commissary at Palermo.

THE PAPAL STATES.

THE FRENCH POLICY.

The sudden change in the dispositions of the French Government, which has not merely ordered the re-occupation by the French troops of the Papal States of Viterbo, but also of Orvieto, a place of which it was always doubted if it belonged to the patrimony of St. Peter, properly so called, has caused the greatest consternation in both these cities. From Viterbo, where the Papal Government has already been re-established, the flight of the inhabitants continues to such an extent that the King of Sardinia's commissioner does not know how to provide shelter for the fugitives entrusted to his care. From Orvieto, petitions have been addressed to the Emperor Napoleon, as well as to King Victor Emmanuel, to save the people from the spite of the Papal Government.

The municipality of Viterbo before leaving addressed the following telegraphic despatch to the British Consul at Leghorn that he might communicate it to the Cabinet of London:—

The Municipal Commission of Viterbo, in their own and the country's name, thank the British Cabinet for its protest against the re-subjection of Viterbo to the Papal domination. They request Lord John Russell to communicate these sentiments to her Majesty, praying for her further sympathy.

The French have occupied Civita Castellana, which lies half-way between Rome and Viterbo, without bringing any Pontifical troops with them. Corneto, which has also been re-occupied, lies on the coast half-way between Civita Vecchia and the Tuscan frontier.

It appears from a Roman informant in *L'Indépendance Belge*, that on the 5th October, Duc de Grammont was instructed to offer that Court the guarantee of France, and her support in Congress, for the joint upholding of Pontifical rule through the old Monsignor machinery of the patrimonial domain from Terracina along the Apennine slopes to Rieti and Viterbo in a line through Corneto to the sea; which proposal Antonelli asked two days to deliberate on. On the 7th instant an overture was made to De Grammont requesting an assurance that such was the French Emperor's ultimatum, which he positively declared it to be; whereupon in the Papal council Monsignor Borromeo proposed the instant withdrawal of Nunzio Sacconi from Paris, and that functionary takes passage this day in the steamer from Marseilles. It may be recollected that when Romagna had annexed itself to North Italy, the French Emperor offered to obtain the same European guarantee for Umbria and the Marches, with the residue round Rome, but met with a scornful rebuff. The Sybilline volume diminishes at its second offer; it may shrink to a duodecimo at the third time of asking.

Respecting Lamoricière, a letter from Rome says:—

He has taken up his former quarters on the Piazza di Spagna. At first a guard of honour was placed at his door, as when he was commander-in-chief of the Papal army; but that has since been withdrawn, and it is understood, although not officially announced, that the general withdraws from the Papal service, having pledged his word that he will not serve against the Italians before the expiration of one year. He has come here merely to see the Pope, and his stay will be very brief. We may suppose that he departs a sadder and a wiser man than he came, and that he feels no slight regret at having quitted his retirement to head a campaign which has not only yielded him no fresh laurels, but has gone far to cancel his former high military reputation—gained, however, solely in fights against the undisciplined hordes of Algeria. His first encounter with civilised troops has certainly been most unfortunate. While admitting him to have been outnumbered at Castelfidardo, and to have made the best defence in his power at Ancona, it yet remains a constant fact that his tactics were anything but skilful, and that instead of scattering his troops to be beaten in detail, he ought to have kept his army together and either have risked an engagement with his whole forces, or, if he felt himself overmatched, have preserved them by retiring upon Rome. Of the *débris* of his scattered legions some portion is now assembling here.

Another extract is as follows:—

It is estimated that the resources of the Papal treasury will meet public expenses up to the end of January, including the December dividend. Nobody seems to have any idea of what is to be done, when four months are past and gone, to meet the necessities of the State, supposing the Pope to be still at Rome and intractable—still obstinately refusing, as now, to accept pecuniary compensation for the provinces he has lost.

The Piedmontese troops are encamped at Rieti, ten leagues from Rome.

It is asserted that the enrolments for the Pontifical army have ceased, and that General Lamoricière, who has been again at Rome, will positively return to France.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

THE DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE.

An official despatch from Turin says:—"The Russian Ambassador at Turin has been recalled. The Sardinian Minister at St. Petersburg has been recalled." According to a Berne telegram, the whole personnel of the Russian Embassy has left Turin.

The official *Neue Munchener Zeitung* publishes a despatch, dated Turin, Oct. 21, announcing that the ambassadors of Prussia, Spain, and Portugal, are all preparing to leave Turin.

THREATENING MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIA.

A correspondence from Turin, in the *Constitutionnel*, states that some alarm was felt in that capital, in consequence of certain movements of the Austrian army beyond the Po. It appears that the Austrians have concentrated large bodies of troops between Rovigo and Mantua. The Piedmontese Government has ordered the concentration of a portion of the army on the Lower Mincio; some divisions which were under orders for the Kingdom of Naples have been countermanded, and ordered to take up positions on the Lombard frontier. The line of the Mincio is defended by General La Marmora; it is said the latter will be appointed to the command of the army of Southern Italy. As yet, the movements of the Austrians are not of an aggressive character, being strictly within the military limits accorded to Austria by the Treaty of Zurich.

The revelations of the correspondence captured from Lamoricière forbid any prospect of a common policy between the Courts of Paris and Vienna. The *Daily News* correspondent at Turin, an Italian in close intercourse with Cavour, has given to the world the first information of the reactionary plot:—

It is now known to a certainty that the Court of Naples and the Pope had agreed to raise, by the month of March next at the latest, a force of 150,000 men, of which Lamoricière was to have the chief command. Austria was to bring an equal number into the field, with a reserve of 50,000, to be increased if necessary. By a simultaneous movement, the two armies were to attack us, the two being thought strong enough to set France at naught, and even beat her, in case she should come to our assistance, as she did last year. Upon the first victory obtained by these two armies, banded against civilisation and the Italian regeneration, they hoped the whole of Germany would be induced to throw off the mask, and that then they should see a coalition rapidly formed—a coalition they have not been able to create yet, notwithstanding the interviews of Sovereigns, the intrigues of ambassadors, and the wiles of pretenders. We can truthfully say, therefore, that the prompt entrance of our soldiers into Umbria and the Marches, has saved Europe from a general war, just as our going to Naples will save it from the demagogical system that was being organised there.

The Commissary-General of the Marches published a decree in the official journal of Ancona, of the 8th inst., abolishing the Customs line on both the Sardinian and Neapolitan frontiers. The same decree also provides that, thirty-one days after its promulgation, the general tariff of the Sardinian Customs shall be extended to the Marches. A similar measure has also been decreed by the pro-dictatorial Government at Naples.

The battalions of the National Guard have enthusiastically received the invitation of the Government to prolong their service in Alessandria and Pavia.

THE SARDINIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Senate, after a long sitting, voted the Annexation Law on the 16th. The Marquis de Brignole alone voted against the project. The Senate was never more fully attended; all its celebrities were present; such men as Massimo d'Azeglio, the astronomer Plana, and the physicist Matteucci. Sir J. Hudson and other members of the diplomatic corps were observed to pay deep attention to this important debate.

Count Cavour, in his reply, said:—

M. de Brignole has accused me of favouring a revolutionary policy which I had formerly opposed. If our policy had been revolutionary, it would have met with a strong opposition in this Senate, which is the natural guardian of conservative principles, and which includes our greatest men. I could call to mind discussions wherein the Senate offered a lively opposition to a policy which was merely bold. The approbation of the Senate on the present occasion shows that our policy has not been properly appreciated by M. de Brignole. Our policy is eminently conservative in the true sense of the term. If by a revolutionary policy is meant a policy which aims at overturning the foundations of society and unsettling all principles, it cannot be denied that we have always resisted it. Compare the Italy of 1860 with the Italy of 1848, and it must be admitted that extreme and dangerous views have lost much ground. Italy presents now an admirable example of order and civilisation. National redemption was never accompanied by less error or confusion.

Referring to the events which took place in Central and Southern Italy, he said:—

Italy will be at length admitted to its proper place in the scale of nations. From that moment the monarchical principle will be strengthened, and I cannot but think that the enlightened Powers of Europe will applaud our efforts. Other Powers are acting like us, and Prussia, in putting herself at the head of the movement in Germany, does not cease to be conservative. We hope that

the opinion of Europe will be on our side, and the solution of other problems which remain will then be rendered easy. We have heard generous language used in regard to Venice. As to Rome, I feel bound to reply to M. Gioia, who regarded as imprudent the hope I expressed of seeing Rome become the capital of Italy. I admit the difficulty of the question, and, if I did not expect to see a change in the disposition of the Roman Court, I should despair. But I believe that the example of liberty honestly carried out will alter the feelings of that Court. The principle of liberty of conscience is new; Protestants themselves did not appeal to it. The principle of the separation of the two Powers is new. The past, therefore, can shed no light on the future. But I hope that this principle will reconcile the chiefs of Catholicity with modern society, and will facilitate the co-existence at Rome of the Head of the Church and the King of Italy. This may be an illusion on my part. I admit the difficulty of the question, but still time may solve it. You will prove by your vote that the law we propose is not revolutionary, but the recognition of a sacred right. (Applause.)

The order of the day in honour of Garibaldi was then adopted by 84 to 12 votes.

The Sardinian Chambers were closed on Friday, after an address, expressing homage and gratitude to the King, had been voted.

A letter from Turin says:—"The abrupt re-occupation of Viterbo by the French has given rise to some unpleasant feeling. Count Cavour was grieved and offended at the way in which it was effected, and which doubtless was owing to the Papistical zeal of the French General who commands in the Papal States."

A letter from Turin says:—"Florence is making preparations for a grand exhibition, which is to take place next summer, and which is to bear the name of the 'Italian Exhibition.' The principal towns will co-operate by sums of money."

The Minister of the Interior at Turin has issued a circular to the governors and intendants-general of the kingdom, announcing that the Government has resolved to enlist refugees willing and able to do military service, and that the Minister of War has named two committees—one at Milan, the other at Bologna—for the purpose of registering the volunteers who may present themselves. The term of service is fixed at eight years.

The Bishop of Ancona having issued a circular prohibiting the burial of the Piedmontese soldiers in consecrated ground, he has been requested by the authorities to leave the town.

Chevalier Winspeare, the King of Naples' Ambassador at Turin, has replied to Count Cavour's courteous communication of the entry of the Sardinian troops into the Neapolitan kingdom, and has, in the same letter, taking his leave from the Count, declared that his position has become untenable, and irreconcilable with his master's and his own dignity. His Secretary of Embassy will, however, continue his stay in the Sardinian capital, to serve still as a medium for communications that might be called for between the two Governments. The Chevalier intimates, in his reply, that King Francis is resolved to try the fortunes of war for the maintenance of his throne, once more, in a decisive battle.

AUSTRIA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW CHARTER.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of Sunday publishes a manifesto of the Emperor, introducing a charter (diplom), founded upon the basis of the Pragmatic Sanction, to be binding on all heirs to the throne, to be drawn up for all the provinces, and to be enrolled among the federal laws.

The diploma announces that henceforth the Legislative power will only be exercised with the co-operation of the Provincial Diets as well as of the Reichsrath. The number of members of the latter is to be increased to 100 by councillors elected by the Provincial Diets. The members are to be distributed among the provinces in proportion to their extent, their population, and the amount of their taxes. The Ministries of Justice, Cultus, and the Interior, as universal central authorities, are suppressed. The Court of Chancery is restored in Hungary, and one for Transylvania is to be established. The Chancellor of the Hungarian Court is to be a member of the Ministry. The affairs of the other provinces are to be represented in the Imperial Councils by a Minister of State. A special authority is to be appointed for Public Instruction. The judicial affairs of all provinces, not Hungarian, are to be represented in the Ministerial councils by the President of the Court of Cassation.

The interests of national economy and commerce are to be represented in the Ministry by a Minister of Commerce.

The financial privileges of the Reichsrath are to be considerably increased. The contracting of new, and the conversion of existing loans, the hypothecation and the sale of the landed property of the State, are to be subject to the approval of the Reichsrath. The customs, coinage, all monetary matters, credits, the regulations for the issue of bank notes, postal, railway, and telegraph affairs, are only to be treated by Government with the co-operation of the Reichsrath. Other Legislative questions are to be referred to the competency of the different diets.

The treatment of general questions of all non-Hungarian provinces is reserved for a conference of the councillors of the empire representing those provinces. As regards the representation of non-Hungarian provinces, detailed instructions are to be given to the Ministers of State on the basis of autonomy and the representation of all classes and interests in the provincial diet. The early presentation of the provincial regulations, drawn up accord-

ing to these principles, and the convocation, as soon as possible, of the provincial diet, is ordered.

The constitutional institutions of Hungary are to be re-established. The Hungarian language is to be introduced as the official language in judicial, political, and administrative proceedings. The University of Pesth is to be re-opened. The abolition of the personal service due to landlords, and of the privilege of noblemen of being exempt from payment of taxes, is confirmed. The representation of all classes of the country in the Legislature and the Administration is to be established as a principle.

The convocation of the Hungarian Diet is to take place with the least possible delay, on which occasion the inauguration of the diploma and the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary is to take place. The administration of justice is to be carried on in the prescribed manner, and on the basis of the civil and penal codes until they are legally changed. The Royal Curia in Pesth and the Stadtholdership in Buda are to be re-established. As regards the claims of Hungary and the Servian subjects of Austria for public rights, an Imperial commissioner is to be appointed to receive communications from the most influential persons representing the different classes. The decision of the Emperor is reserved until the presentation of the Commissioners' report.

Similar constitutional institutions are to be granted to Transylvania. The relations of Hungary with Croatia are to be settled by a joint representation of those provinces.

The official *Weiner Zeitung* also publishes decrees to the following effect:—Counts Thun, Nadassy, and Thury quit the Ministry. General Degenfeld is provisionally appointed Minister of War. Count Szecsen is appointed Minister without portfolio; Baron Meersey, Minister of Police, Chief of the Sections; M. Lasser, Minister and, *ad interim*, Chief of the Ministry of Justice. Baron Nikolaus Vay is appointed First Chancellor of the Hungarian Court of Chancery, and the Councillor of the Emperor, M. Szagyonye, Second Chancellor. General Benedek is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Italy, and General Count Mensdorff Commander of the Servian Wojwodina.

The Emperor left for Warsaw at 6.45 p.m. on Sunday. On his way to the railway station his Majesty was enthusiastically cheered. The streets were splendidly illuminated.

A letter from Vienna of the 15th, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"It is asserted that the Ambassador of France, the Marquis de Moustier, endeavoured to convince Count de Rechberg, in a recent conference, of the necessity of having a congress, but that the Count replied that the moment was not opportune for calling one."

The Protestants and Roman Catholics of Hungary continue on the best terms. The Lutherans recently held a general assembly, and put forth their wishes for a complete restoration of their old rights and privileges; including a demand, "That the Lutheran church, and not the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, may determine what books shall be used in the Lutheran schools." When the ecclesiastical business was terminated, a letter from General von Benedek was read, in which the assembly was requested to abstain from all political discussion, as the Government wished to come to an amicable understanding with it, and that without delay.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

The *Patrie* asserts that a note has been addressed by Lord John Russell to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, recognising the absolute right of Austria as regards Venetia, and adding that for all other parts of Italy the right of non-intervention should be absolutely exercised by Europe.

PRUSSIA.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The *Official Prussian Gazette* contains a leading article upon the interview at Coblenz, in which it says:—"The cordial relations which have ever existed between England and Prussia will continue to exist if the two countries do not mutually misunderstand their true interests. These relations have become more deeply rooted, and have acquired increased firmness and extension by the conference at Coblenz, and by the ready exchange of views which then took place between the leading statesmen of the two countries. In view of the present great complications in the European political system, the more satisfactory it is to be enabled to state that there was a coincidence between the views and opinions of England and Prussia on the great and important questions of the day." The article thus concludes: "While the Warsaw interview is a proof of the good understanding of Prussia with her Eastern neighbours, the happy result of the interview at Coblenz proves that Prussia understands how to cultivate the highly-important interest by which she is bound to England."

DESPATCH ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The text of the despatch sent by M. de Schleinitz to the Count Brassier de St. Simon, the Prussian Ambassador at Turin, in answer to the Sardinian memorandum relative to the invasion of the Pontifical States, has been published: its date corresponds with the interview of the Prussian Minister with Lord John Russell.

The Prussian Minister admits the importance of the principle of nationality, but cannot on that account admit the justification of a policy which re-

nounces all the respect due to the principles of international law.

On the contrary, far from regarding these two principles as incompatible, it considers that it is only in the legal way of reforms, and in paying respect to existing rights, that a regular Government is permitted to realise the legitimate wishes of the people. According to the Sardinian note, everything should yield to the national wishes, and whenever public opinion is pronounced in favour of those wishes, the existing authorities have only to abdicate their powers in the presence of such a manifestation. But a maxim so diametrically opposed to the most elementary rules of the rights of nations could not be put in force without most serious danger to the quietude of Italy, to the balance of power, and the peace of Europe. To sustain this maxim the road of reform is abandoned for that of revolution. Nevertheless, it is by resting on the absolute right of Italian nationality, and without alleging any other reason, that the Government of his Majesty the King of Sardinia has demanded of the Holy See the dismissal of its foreign troops; and that, without even waiting for his refusal, it has invaded the States of the Pope, the greater part of which it occupies at the present moment. Under the same pretext the insurrections that burst out on this invasion have been supported, and the army that the Sovereign Pontiff had raised to maintain public order has been attacked and dispersed. And, far from stopping in the course it is pursuing in contempt of international right, the Sardinian Government has just given orders to its army to cross the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples at different points, with the avowed object of going to the assistance of the insurrection and to effect a military occupation of the country. At the same time the Piedmontese Chambers are discussing a project of law having for its object to effect new annexations by virtue of universal suffrage, and thus to invite the Italian people to declare formally the deposition of their Princes. It is in this way that the Sardinian Government, while invoking the principle of non-intervention in favour of Italy, does not abstain from the most flagrant infraction of the same principle in its relations with the rest of the Italian provinces. Called upon to pronounce our sentiments on such acts and principles as these, we can only deplore them deeply and sincerely, and we believe that we are strictly performing our duty in expressing in the most explicit and formal manner our disapprobation both of these principles and of the application that it has been thought proper to give them.

THE WARSAW INTERVIEW.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Warsaw on Saturday afternoon. Prince Gortschakoff had already arrived. MM. de Budberg and Balabine were staying at the Hotel de l'Europe.

The Prince Regent of Prussia arrived at Warsaw on Sunday morning. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Emperor of Russia, proceeded in an open carriage from the railway station to the Belvedere, where they dined together. In the evening the whole Court visited the theatre. A military parade and manoeuvres of the Cossacks took place on Monday morning. On Monday afternoon the Emperor of Austria arrived with a numerous suite, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor of Russia. Both Emperors proceeded in the same carriage to the chateau Lazienki. The Emperor Francis Joseph wore the Russian and the Emperor Alexander the Austrian uniform. The hereditary Prince followed in a second carriage, and a third was occupied by the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Prussian Princes.

Prince Hohenzollern, the Prussian Prime Minister, was expected; Baron Schleinitz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, being indisposed.

SPAIN.

At Saragossa the Queen attended a theatrical performance and a bull-fight. At both her Majesty was received with great enthusiasm, and on leaving the former about one thousand students and young men, carrying torches, accompanied her Majesty to her residence, and afterwards gave her a serenade.

On the arrival of the Queen at the Puerta del Sol at Madrid, a young man armed with a small pistol attempted to shoot her Majesty. The pistol, however, missed fire. The young man is believed to be insane.

TURKEY.

Prince Couza intends to claim from the Porte its consent to a union of the two Ministries of Moldavia and Wallachia in one single administration. It is said that France will support the claims of Prince Couza.

Financial reforms will, it is said, immediately be carried out. Official salaries and the civil list are to be reduced 200,000,000 piastres.

The fall of Riza Pasha is expected, charges of great corruption having been made against him. He is supported by M. de Lavalette. He recently made a large present of diamonds to Madame Thouvenel.

SYRIA.

THE PURSUIT OF THE DRUSES.

A letter from Beyrout, dated Oct. 8th, says:—

The French troops are still in the mountains and in the plain of Coelo-Syria, between the range of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. The head-quarters are at Zahlé, on the eastern slope of Lebanon. As yet they have not fired a single shot, the Druses having on every occasion fled before them. You must remember that this is exactly what I predicted all along, as my previous letters will bear witness, and that as in the case where all the wise men of the East prophesied that when the French troops landed the Moslem population of the whole of Syria would rise *en masse*, so now in the matter of the Druses, when all the "best informed" (and most recently arrived) men in Beyrout felt certain they would make a most determined stand against the French, my anticipations have proved correct. I mentioned in my last that although thirteen or fourteen of the principal

Druse sheiks had come in and surrendered to Fuad Pasha, a great number—by far the majority—with all their personal followers, had fled, and were endeavouring to make their way out of Lebanon, towards the Hauran, that large district of mountains and plains of which so little has been known until lately, and which is bounded on the north by the Anti-Lebanon range, and on the east and south by the desert. This is a part—the part—of Syria to which the Druses have always fled for shelter, using it as their fortress, and the Lejah as the citadel of that fortress. In the Hauran still exists, the now village, but former town of Edrei, where we are told in Deuteronomy, "Og, the King of Bashan," resided. Here also were "the threescore great cities with walls and brazen bars," spoken of in 1 Kings iv. The name of the "Hauran" is also found in Holy Writ, in Ezekiel xlvii., when defining certain limits of the Holy Land. A great part of the Hauran is the granary of Syria, and with a proper Government and good roads might be made to supply all Europe with wheat. Throughout the whole district Druses and their Sheiks are paramount, although great parts of it are overrun by various tribes of the Bedouins, or wandering Arabs. It was, then, to join their brethren in the Hauran, taking with them the vast wealth of which they had plundered the Christians, that the Druses of Lebanon resolved; and to prevent this—to try by all means to secure at any rate the chief Sheiks who were flying—the brief campaign of the Turks, which has failed in its objects, was planned. The scheme was this. From two points on the coast, Beyrout and Sidon, two columns—one French and the other Turkish—were to advance over Lebanon, driving the Druses before them, whilst at the same time two other Turkish brigades were to issue from Damascus, spread along the line of the valley of Coelo-Syria, and whilst preventing the Druses from escaping towards the Hauran, drive them back on the two forces advancing from the coast. These latter columns—four thousand French, under D'Hautpoul, and six thousand Turks, under Kmetz—did their work well, and as they advanced the Druses, splitting into several bodies, drew back. Not so, however, with the Turkish brigades stationed to prevent their escape towards the Hauran, and commanded the one by Mustapha, the other by Halsem Pasha. Between these two forces—almost under their very noses—the Druses made good their retreat, as the Turks never sent out advanced posts of any kind, thus facilitating to the utmost the escape of the enemy. Some persons say it was done on purpose, and that the secret intention of the Turks is to allow the Druses to escape. Of this I cannot form a decided opinion, although I must say that such is very far from being either impossible or even unlikely. Destroy the Druse power—as you must before real security can reign in this country—and you take away the only weapon on which the Turks can depend should they again wish to pull down Christian pride and pocket Christian wealth in Syria. However, the country is now perfectly quiet, all the evil characters being for the time banished or in prison.

One of the letters from the correspondent of the *Times*, who accompanied the French expedition into the mountains, thus speaks of the vengeful feelings of the Maronites:—

There was a constant stream of "Christians" going to plunder the Druse villages, which had been abandoned on the approach of the French, and which are situated on the other side of the hill whereon stands Deir-el-Kammar. Men, women, and boys, even girls, returned laden with furniture, provisions, and goods of every description, including Druse religious books, written on parchment in red and black letters, artistically intermixed, and admirable specimens of calligraphy among the Arabs. Among those who went up to spoil the Druses was a "Christian" and his son. It would seem that they pushed on beyond the rest and came upon a party of their enemies, who fired and wounded the boy, breaking his leg.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The interest in the political news centres in the State elections which had taken place in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, the results being regarded as indicative of the way those States will go in the Presidential contest next month. The returns are but partial; but from Pennsylvania the indications are that Colonel Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor, would be elected by a majority of 25,000 over the combined supporters of the other Presidential candidates. The returns from Ohio intimate the election of the Republican candidates by majorities exceeding those obtained by the party last year. In Indiana the returns favour the election of Mr. Lane, Republican, to the Governorship. The despatches, however, were indecisive. No returns from Iowa and Minnesota had been received.

Writing on the eve of the election for Pennsylvania, the *Times* correspondent at New York speaks of it as decisive of the Presidential contest. He assumes that, whatever the issue, no one seriously contemplates the dissolution of the Union as a possibility, and that all talk on that head is merely for effect in the elections.

The Democrats of New York had come to an understanding:—

Within the past ten days the leaders of these three parties have agreed to support a Union electoral ticket in this State, composed of gentlemen selected from each party, and leaving to them the right to vote in the electoral college for whom they please. Practically this is a move entirely in the interest of Mr. Breckenridge, since every vote which he can gain in the North will aid in swelling his Southern vote to a majority, while the friends of neither Mr. Bell nor Mr. Douglas can hope to reach the same result. And should the united Democracy and Know-nothings succeed in electing their candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania to-day, the new coalition will thereby receive an impetus that will make it very difficult, if not impossible, for the Republicans to resist them in November. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, and Rhode Island

will, to say the least, be made doubtful by a Democratic victory to-day.

Two remarkable political demonstrations had taken place in New York—the one a torchlight procession of the Wide-Awake Clubs of New York and its vicinity, the other a meeting of the coalition against Lincoln.

In numbers and display the latter was, perhaps, the most imposing demonstration ever got up in New York. Whether it will have any further importance may depend upon the Pennsylvania election of to-day. The former was not only imposing, but novel and beautiful. The procession numbered, according to the estimate of foes, about 6,000; its friends gave it 15,000. Either number, marching in procession through the streets of a great city, with banners and transparencies, each man bearing a lighted torch, would form a sufficiently imposing spectacle.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

The Prince of Wales left Washington on the afternoon of the 6th, and arrived at Richmond, the capital of Virginia, in the evening. He was received by a large crowd, who, unrestrained by either police or military, pressed upon him in the most unceremonious manner. On Sunday, the 7th, he attended Divine service at St. Paul's church, Richmond, which was densely thronged. In the afternoon he visited the Capitol, and made the acquaintance of Governor Letcher, and subsequently drove in the suburbs, and inspected a plantation. His progress almost everywhere was impeded by unmannerly crowds, who insisted upon intruding themselves upon him.

The Prince quitted Richmond at an early hour on the 8th, and did not reach Baltimore till nine o'clock that evening, owing to a detention on the railroad. At the Washington depot a crowd had collected to greet him on his passage through, and on his arrival in Baltimore he was received with considerable enthusiasm. He was to have attended an operatic entertainment, but he arrived too late.

On the 9th the Prince reached Philadelphia, after a pleasant trip from Baltimore. He was received and entertained in an unostentatious manner by the Mayor and prominent citizens of Philadelphia. The reception here was not marked by any demonstration on the part of the people, his arrival being comparatively unknown and unnoticed in the prevailing excitement relative to the election then in progress. Crowds were assembled at Wilmington and other places on the route, but no stop was made. On the 10th the Prince would visit numerous places of interest, witness the races, and attend at the opera in the evening.

Some negro troubles had arisen in Norfolk and Princess Anne counties, Virginia, and a considerable number of negroes had been arrested. A strict police surveillance had been instituted.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., had addressed the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce on the objects of his mission to America. He denied that he appeared in any official capacity. On the day that the Persia sailed he was to hold a conference with the members of the Chamber. His informal mission, so far as he has any, does not meet with favour at the hands of the New York press.

The news of the death of Walker, the Filibuster, is confirmed. He was shot on the 12th of September. The official account of his death, put forth by the Government of Honduras, says that he died a Roman Catholic, and expressed his repentance of the marauding expedition to which he fell a victim.

Advices from Mexico to the 18th ult. state that the Liberals had been successful. They were hopefully awaited at the capital. Miramon was still there with 11,000 men.

CHINA.

The *Patrie* states that Mr. Bruce, the English Minister in China, had received a despatch, announcing that the Emperor of China would be disposed to conclude peace with the allies after the capture of the Peiho forts.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

LAMORICIÈRE AND THE IRISH.—*Le Siècle* publishes a series of despatches found in Lamoricière's portfolio. These documents are numerous, and contain revelations, showing the troublesome conduct of the Irish lot, concerning whom Lamoricière writes from Sinigaglia, 11th July:—"Keep these Irish occupied, make them march a good deal, give them some old muskets," &c. And again from Pesaro, 10th July:—"How go on the Irish? Are you getting them into any discipline? More of them are coming from Rome under escort."

DISCOVERY OF A YOUNG GIRL'S BODY UNDER AN ALTAR.—A horrible discovery has been made within the last two or three days at the church of the village of Boulogne, between Paris and St. Cloud. Underneath an altar there has been found the body of a young girl of fourteen, who disappeared three years ago, and of whom her parents, inhabitants of the place, have never since had any news. The neighbourhood is in a state of great excitement on the subject. The girl had been to her first confession shortly before her disappearance.

HIDEOUS MURDER OF A SLAVE IN AMERICA.—The *Pittsburg Express*, a Virginian paper, contains the account of a trial at the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg county, of Charles Hudson, for the murder of his slave woman Jane. The evidence in the case was, that on the morning of the 4th of July last, at eight o'clock, one of the hottest days of the past summer, Hudson stripped the woman, tied her to a persimmon tree, and whipped her for three consecutive hours. The poor creature died, and was buried the same afternoon, only some ten inches beneath the ground, in a rough box, without any

abroad. The jury hesitated much between a conviction for murder in the first and murder in the second degree. But, finally, they agreed, and ascertained the term of imprisonment in the penitentiary at eighteen years—the longest term known to the law.

THE DAHOMEY MASSACRE.—The following is an extract from a letter dated,—"Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, Sept. 16.—The atrocities at Dahomey have far exceeded the report of which you are aware. Thousands have been sacrificed. Latterly came a steamer on that coast and shipped off 1,500 slaves. A man-of-war, being on the spot, saw the vessel, but suspected nothing of her design. We hear that English people and other Europeans have been imprisoned there—most probably from refusing to witness the human sacrifice, or to take part in the rites of diabolical superstition. Pray let this be known in the proper quarter."

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice landed at Gravesend on Wednesday, and went thence to Windsor Castle, where the younger members of the Royal family had arrived. Her Majesty is stated to have quite recovered from her sore throat.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in town on Saturday from Broadlands, Hants. On Saturday his lordship completed his 76th year. The noble Viscount left town on Monday on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were:—Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

In letters received from the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber, his Grace states that the Prince of Wales, himself, and suite, expect to arrive in London on the 30th or 31st of October.

We (*Morning Herald*) have great pleasure in being able to announce that Lord Derby is gradually recovering from the weakness usually following a severe attack of gout. His lordship's recovery has been retarded by the state of the weather, but there are not the slightest grounds for the sinister rumours which have been in circulation, Lord Derby's family and friends looking forward confidently to the speedy re-establishment of his health.

Mr. Bright, M.P., has promised to be present at the annual *soirée* of the Wakefield Mechanics' Institute, which will take place on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 20.

It is announced that Mr. Frederick Peel will be Mr. Laing's successor to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. No re-election is necessary.

The Prince de Condé, the son of the Duke d'Aumale, has joined the London University College as a regular student, attending the Greek lectures of Professor De Malden, and the Latin lectures of Professor Newman.—*Court Journal*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Saturday for Hawarden Castle, Chester.

Lord Stanley, M.P., has arrived in St. James's-square from Knowsley Hall.

The *Weekly Register*, of Saturday, states that the Duke of Norfolk, who is dangerously ill, has been removed to Arundel Castle, where Father Faber is in close attendance upon his Grace.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram is so far restored to health that he is able to leave Brighton for the moment. It is the earnest hope of all his friends that he may soon be sufficiently recovered to receive the congratulations and honours which are his due.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

Miscellaneous News.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—The Liberal agents set down the Conservative gains for Middlesex at about 150; the Conservatives themselves claim to be better off by 1,232 votes! In the West Riding the Liberals have gained 325; in Leicester, 141.

A BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Mitre Insurance Company has become bankrupt. The difficulty is to ascertain who are the Directors; but an order has been made upon Mr. Strousberg, the Rev. Dr. Massie, and Mr. Latham, to prepare a balance-sheet.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.—Last year, as appears from the judicial statistics, there were the extraordinary number of 392,810 charges summarily determined, of which 310,690 were males, and 82,120 females. Of the males 213,494 were convicted, and of the females 44,316.

MURDER AT TRECASTLE.—A farmer named David Price, of Cwmdn-heafa, Brecknock, has been murdered near Trecastle. His body was discovered in a field not far from his own place. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the supposed murderer.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE HOP-DUTY.—The hop-planters of Kent held a meeting at Maidstone on Friday, for the purpose of memorialising the Government in favour of the postponement of the November moiety of the hop-duty. The various speakers urged very strongly the claims of the planters for consideration, arising from the unfavourable season. The meeting agreed to ask the Chancellor of the Exche-

quer to postpone the time of payment until November, 1861, when they pledged themselves to pay the tax.

DEATHS THROUGH CRIMINALITY.—A married lady residing in Abbotsford-place, Glasgow, met her death by a portion of her dress lying on a red hot poker which she had but a few minutes previously removed from the fire.—Mary Ann Flint, aged ten, residing at Shadwell, has also met her death from the ignition of her crinolined dress.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN THE NORTH.—The projected Inverness and Ross-shire Railway, which is to traverse the district of country between the towns of Inverness and Dingwall—the farthest distance to which the iron line has yet reached in Scotland, and the inauguration of which, by the cutting of the first turf, took place on the 19th of September last—is now in active progress.

A METROPOLITAN ARTISAN RIFLE BRIGADE.—A brigade of artisans and others of the Royal National Rifles for the defence of the metropolis has been formed under the auspices of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., honorary colonel, and Sir John Shelley, M.P. It is hoped that a reliable force of 10,000 men will eventually be established on a permanent basis.

ACCOMMODATION BILLS AND BANKRUPTCY.—The case of Mr. W. G. Gibson, of Godalming, before the Bankruptcy Court, disclosed a debt due to Streetfield and Co. of 109,000*l*. Out of this large sum, 30,000*l*. is due for "commission" on the renewal of bills. Mr. Laurence, when examined, declared the suggestion of the charge of a commission to be "as great a falsehood as was ever uttered in the city of London." In 1856, Mr. Gibson was in difficulties, but was urged by Streetfield and Co. not to stop; he then owed them 40,000*l*., and the amount of his debts and "paper" now is 148,000*l*.

THE RECENT FEARFUL GALES.—Some approximate idea may be formed of the losses sustained by the Tyne clubs through the gales. We are informed, upon pretty competent authority, that they will not be less than 30,000*l*., probably nearer 40,000*l*. The North Shields clubs suffer more than the South Shields clubs; but they are both heavy. We have before alluded to the condition of the seamen's benevolent societies. They are, and will be, severely drawn upon, and have very strong claims upon the liberality of the district. The North Shields Loyal Standard Association is making an appeal for assistance.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

COUNTY COURTS.—A return to an address of the House of Lords, dated July 30, 1860, gives the following summary of the business of the County Courts in the years 1858 and 1859:—The number of plaintiffs entered in 1858 was 738,854; in 1859, 714,562. The amount of sums sued for in 1858 was 1,908,219*l*.; in 1859, 1,754,971*l*. The number of judgments entered in 1858 for plaintiffs was 575,952; in 1859, 424,550; the number for defendants in 1858, was 13,992; in 1859, 17,950. The amount for which verdicts for plaintiffs were entered in 1858 was 965,533*l*.; in 1859, 851,732*l*.; and the number of judgments entered for sums above 20*l*. and not exceeding 50*l*. in 1858 was 4,968; and 1859, 3,631.

INAUGURATION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION AT LIVERPOOL.—On Friday a local association, in connexion with the National Association of Social Science, was held at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. Lord Brougham presided, and on the platform were Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Sir J. Bowring, the Bishop of Chester, the Hon. A. Egerton, M. du Harnel, Baron Gudin, and other gentlemen. Addresses in favour of associations connected with social science were delivered by most of the above gentlemen, and Lord Brougham and Mr. Hastings, at considerable length, defended the National Association from the criticisms and jokes which had recently been levied against it, and drew attention to the operations of the association in connexion with quarantine, international, general average, and trade unions, as proofs that the association had already effected considerable improvements in various problems which had been stumbling blocks in the path of civilisation.

LORD BROUGHAM AT HUDDERSFIELD.—A very interesting meeting was held at Huddersfield on Saturday, which was attended by Lord Brougham and four members of Parliament. The occasion was the annual *soirée* and distribution of prizes in connexion with the local mechanics' institution. Lord Brougham alluded in affecting language to the fact that, thirty years ago, he was member for the West Riding, and that during the intervening period many of his old friends had passed away. In the course of his speech he made some good practical suggestions with regard to the management of mechanics' institutions. He particularly urged that the committees of these institutions should, for the most part, be composed of working men. His lordship renewed his oft-repeated testimony against the evils of intemperance; and concluded by expatiating on the value to mankind of such benefactions as the one which Mr. Brown has just conferred upon the people of Liverpool.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday afternoon last the attendants at St. Nicholas Church, Guildford, were astonished by the occurrence of one of those interruptions to divine worship which are, happily, as uncommon as they are unseemly. Whilst the curate of the parish was delivering his discourse, he made a sudden pause and exclaimed, "Shut that book!" At first, we believe, there was no response to this strange appeal, and the preacher repeated it. The gentleman to whom it was addressed then replied, "It's the Bible;" but the appeal was reiterated, and a few more words passed between the pulpit and the pew. At length

the preacher advised Mr. — to shut the book immediately, upon which the gentleman took up his books and left the sacred building, accompanied by his wife. The congregation, we need scarcely add, was thrown into a state of great excitement by this extraordinary episode, and it has been the talk of the town during the past week. Mr. — is a gentleman of much influence, and widely respected in Guildford, and the curate is highly esteemed as a preacher.—*Sussex Express*.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—This work is fast approaching completion. At the Paddington end of the line several temporary bridges have been erected across the roads, formed of wood, for the transit of vehicles, in order to give the men employed in excavating the earth ample space to form the tunnel for the rails being laid down. All along the distance, from this point to King's-cross, numerous shafts have been sunk, both for diverting the sewers and for forming the sub-railway. At the end of the Marylebone-road, near the Edgware-road, and adjoining Lisson-grove, many houses have been pulled down for the construction of the line. At King's-cross the progress has been more rapid than in any part between Paddington and the terminus in Farringdon-street. Between the "Cross" and Bagnigge-wells-road a large number of houses have been taken down, and the debris has been cleared away. Though the railway will be rapidly proceeded with, some time will be necessarily required for the construction of the sewer.

THE DUTCH INVASION OF YORKSHIRE.—At the East Riding sessions, held on Tuesday at Beverley, one of the magistrates, Mr. Barton, expressed his surprise at no mention being made in the report of the Chief Constable (Colonel Layard) respecting a recent invasion of the east coast by Dutchmen. He was informed that on Sunday week a body of upwards of 700 Dutchmen landed in their vessels at the village of Kilnsea, near Spurn Point. They demanded food of the villagers, and the latter were so frightened that they had to yield to the request of the invaders; afterwards they conducted themselves in a very riotous manner. The incumbent of the village was on his way to the church at the time, and he was obliged to interfere in order to prevent bloodshed. Having done considerable damage in the village, the men embarked in their vessels and set out for sea. Colonel Layard said he believed the statement of Mr. Barton was substantially correct. It had been the custom of Dutch fishermen to exchange their herrings for the bread of the villagers; but on this occasion they refused to pay for the bread and vegetables which they demanded of the villagers.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN ON FIRE.—Yesterday (Tuesday), an alarming accident occurred to the express train which leaves Carlisle at one o'clock, for the south, and which might have deprived the Alliance meeting last night of two of its principal speakers.—Mr. Washington Wilks and the Dean of Carlisle. Between Carnforth and Lancaster it was discovered by the occupants of the hindermost carriage that the luggage upon the roof had taken fire. There being no means of communication with the guard or driver, the passengers shouted as loudly as they could, and waved their hats in the anxious hope of attracting attention. They succeeded, with the aid of the smoke and fire, which rapidly made themselves seen and felt, in passing on the alarm from carriage to carriage, but not in arresting the attention of the only parties who could interfere to stop the train. Most fortunately at this time the train was rapidly approaching Lancaster, as the flames were travelling along the roof, and the moment the station was reached the burning luggage was thrown off. The packages were found to consist of light goods, the property of some ladies in the carriage, and to have ignited by a spark from the engine. The accident was the more alarming and painful to some of the passengers because, in the next carriage to that on which the luggage was on fire, was a poor lad who had been severely injured on the works near Oxenholm, who was being conveyed to the Lancaster Infirmary. Of course the greatest consternation and alarm prevailed amongst the passengers in the train; and we should think that, if anything could show the utility of having signals between the engine and its freight, the accident we have described ought to do so.—*Manchester Examiner*.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE IN A CHAPEL AT SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday evening a scene of excitement, fortunately but rarely witnessed within the walls of a place of worship, took place in the Hanover Chapel, Sheffield. The chapel is an attractive and substantial-looking building, of considerable dimensions, and is only just completed, the services yesterday being the first that have been held. It has been erected by the United Methodist Free Church, and they invited the Rev. James Caughey, of America, to preach the opening sermons. On Lord's-day, notwithstanding that the chapel is capable of holding about three thousand people, hundreds were unable to gain admission. In the evening, after prayer, Mr. Caughey descended from the pulpit in order to perform the duties of baptism within the communion. The chapel was densely crowded; every seat was occupied, and the aisles and passages between the pews were crowded by persons who were unable to retain seats. As soon as Mr. Caughey got within the communion rails, the congregation in the gallery suddenly rose from their seats for the purpose of seeing the ceremony of baptism performed. The moment the people rose, a small portion of ornamental plaster in the ceiling beneath the gallery fell amongst the people, and caused a scene of great excitement.

The idea that the place was giving way seemed to seize a large portion of those in the place, and a great rush was made to the doors. Women screamed, several people jumped over the pews in order to get out, and the utmost confusion prevailed. Some men, more self-possessed than others, called lustily for the people to resume their seats, but for some time their voices could not be distinctly heard. At length, when a considerable number had left the place, comparative order was restored; and when it was explained that there was no danger, and that the accident to the ceiling was a trifling one, the people took their seats again, and the service was proceeded with. In a few minutes more another portion of the ornamental plaster fell, and this time the confusion was greater than before. A scene of intense excitement ensued, and it was some time before order could be again restored. The plaster which fell is near some gaslights, and it is thought that its not being properly dry and set, and the heat of the gas, had caused it to fall. We heard of no serious injury. One man is said to have had his head cut by the falling plaster. Several were severely crushed in their efforts to escape, but no more serious injury was sustained. The service afterwards proceeded smoothly to the end.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.—The annual meetings in connexion with the Alliance were held in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, commencing with a breakfast, after which a conference was held, presided over by Mr. C. Tupe, of Mers. The report read by Mr. Pope, the secretary, alluded to various successes in America; in Australia an agitation was going on in favour of a permissive bill; in Canada a very small majority postponed the adoption of such a law; and in England the great success of all had been achieved—the voice of the Alliance had been heard in the House of Commons. The report detailed the measures taken in endeavouring to defeat the Wine Licences Bill, and stated that during the past year licensed houses had increased from 89,963 to 93,066, being an addition of 3,103; and beerhouses had increased from 42,726 to 43,435, being an addition of 709. It would clearly be the duty of the Alliance to try to engraft the principle of the Permissive Bill upon any future measure. The public meeting was held in the Free-Trade Hall, Mr. Crook, M.P., in the chair. The principal speakers were the Dean of Carlisle, Mr. Washington Wilks, and Mr. Ayrton, M.P. The great topic of the evening was the proposed bill for enabling a majority of ratepayers to suppress the sale of intoxicating beverages in their respective districts. Mr. Samuel Pope, the hon. secretary, made a statement of the proceedings at the morning conference, and said that a subscription list of 1,8574. was then guaranteed. One of the resolutions adopted by the meeting was as follows:—“That in the opinion of this meeting the Legislature should be urged to pass forthwith a comprehensive measure repressive of intemperance, and dealing with the liquor traffic as an admitted source of crime, pauperism, and social misery; and that in order to meet the claims of justice and of public sentiment, any act that receives the sanction of Parliament in relation to the traffic should confer upon the people a power enabling them, by the vote of an efficient majority of the ratepayers in any district, to exclude from such district the common sale of intoxicating beverages.”

HARVEST HOME AT THE PHILANTHROPIC SCHOOL AT REDHILL.—The annual festival of “Harvest Home,” in connexion with the Philanthropic Society’s Farm School, took place on Wednesday week. This farm consists of nearly 240 acres, on which employment is given to 264 boys who are under training at it. The live stock comprises 40 cows, 40 pigs, and 5 horses, all in excellent condition. The boys are divided into “families,” of which there are five, named respectively the Queen’s, the Prince’s, Gladstone’s, Garstone’s, and Waterland’s. Each of these families resides in a separate dwelling, and a sixth is about to be added. The building is now in course of erection, being the gift of Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., and expected to be finished in about two months. The number of boys capable of being accommodated will then be 315. The society’s field of operation embraces the following places, from which boys have from time to time been admitted:—The counties of Sussex, Surrey, Somerset, Nottingham, Salop, Lincoln, Montgomery, and Oxford; the Isle of Ely; the boroughs of Nottingham, Hastings, Brighton, and Reading; and the city of London. In the last annual report issued it is stated that the total number admitted during the past year was 99, and the number discharged was 97. Of the latter, 43 have emigrated, 35 have been sent to their friends, 6 apprenticed, 5 put to service, and 4 sent to sea; 1 enlisted, 1 absconded and has not been recovered, and 2 died. The average cost per head for the maintenance of the inmates is 20*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* The occupation of the boys is various. The greater number are engaged in field labour, but there are also tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, smiths, bakers, &c. An important branch of industry followed is that of brick-making, from which alone the society last year realised a clear profit of 106*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, although of late this kind of employment has not been quite so remunerative. The harvest, whose successful in-gathering was celebrated on Wednesday week, has been a most abundant one, particularly as regards the wheat crop, which is even superior to that of last year, when thirty-seven bushels per acre were realised. The system of sowing, called Louis Weedon, has been again followed this year, and with marked beneficial results. The yield of peas and oats has not been quite so good, and that of beans has been pretty fair. The potato crop, how-

ever, has been a failure, and will, it is feared, involve a considerable loss. On the whole, considering the untoward season, the harvest has been as good as could have been expected.

Literature.

Archæia: or, Studies of the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures. By J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.G.S., Principal of McGill College, Author of “Acadian Geology,” &c. Montreal: Dawson and Son. London: S. Low, Son, and Co.

A SCIENTIFIC work from British America, is to be welcomed for any credit it does to the growing literature of that country;—and Dr. Dawson’s book is one which would take highest rank in any land. But its peculiar interest is due to its subject—the cosmical doctrines to be found in the Hebrew Scriptures. As an accomplished geologist (already known within the literary circle of his science, if not beyond it), and as a sincere believer and independent student of revelation, Dr. Dawson unites in his person the requisites for a treatment of his subject that may command confidence, and be satisfactory as an inquiry, if not conclusive as to result. Commencing his studies, as he tells us, for his private information chiefly, and patiently pursuing them, not only through the exegesis of the first chapter of Genesis, but also through “the numerous incidental references to nature and creation in other parts of the Holy Scripture,” he arrived at conclusions, which seemed to him fitted “to redeem the subject from the narrow views which are unhappily too prevalent,” both amongst “naturalists who have given no attention to the claims of the Bible,” and “theologians who know nothing of nature.” He does not claim to have “established a scheme of reconciliation between geology and the Bible;” but to have presented a digest of the teaching of the Scriptures respecting creation, “treated strictly according to the methods of interpretation proper to such documents, but with the actual state of geological science full in view.” Whatever may be the judgment pronounced on such an attempt to discover real points of contact between the cosmical doctrines of revelation and the discoveries of modern science, there can be little doubt that Dr. Dawson’s work will interest both naturalists and biblical students, as exhibiting “the aspects in which the Scriptural cosmogony presents itself to a working naturalist, regarding it from the stand-point afforded by the mass of facts and principles” accumulated in his own special department. It can almost as little be doubted that the author will have the praise of earnest truth-seeking, of learning, of keen intelligence, and of entire candour in the conduct of his argument.

The method of the work is the author’s own; and the matter is originally acquired and presented. But the actual results at which he has arrived have now no great novelty. Perhaps every point on which he insists might be found expounded and controversially maintained in Hugh Miller’s well-known work, and in Mr. Macdonald’s less-known, but biblically more valuable treatise on “Creation and the Fall.” From both there are differences in the general view propounded, and, if we remember correctly, from Miller’s especially. But the main principles are the same; and the fundamental positions, that the “days” of creation are “great cosmical periods,” and that the Mosaic succession of creations corresponds in broad outline to the natural succession, as verified by science, belong to these inquirers alike. “Archæia” is, in point of science, and in approach to certitude, in advance of both the works we have named; and perhaps to both biblical and scientific inquirers who may be unable to rest in the theories of Pye Smith, or of Hitchcock, it may be commended as the most rational and satisfying development of the harmonies of science and revelation that has yet been accomplished.

At the foundation of the investigation lies a special inquiry into the objects, character, structure, and degree of authority, of the Scriptural views of the Cosmos. Dr. Dawson appreciates justly the religious purpose, rooting in the monotheistic idea with which Mosaism was put in trust, of the introduction of such subjects into the sacred books. He shows how far beyond all other systems of religion, and all but the latest discoveries of science, the Scriptures went in the appreciation of natural beauty and sublimity, in the recognition of law and type, in the cultivation of a “healthy physico-theology, excluding all idolatry of natural phenomena,” and “leading to conceptions of the unity of plan in the Cosmos.” There is great freshness and very striking suggestion in his exposition of the views of nature which, with a discerning eye, and a lively susceptible mind, he has traced throughout the Bible. He maintains that, apart from the question of its inspiration, in the biblical

view of nature, “the lines, though few, so boldly drawn, with much apparent unity and symmetry,” are, to so large an extent, even to natural science at its present stage, “accurate and complete,” that he can confidently say, “I know that those most deeply versed in the knowledge of nature will be the least disposed to quarrel with it.” But, as Dr. Dawson holds also a high view of the inspiration of the Bible, he goes further than this; and maintains that the Mosaic cosmogony is directly revealed; and that, being inserted in a moral revelation, which is emphatically *the truth*, all statements made respecting natural objects are “at once truthful and illustrative of the higher objects of the revelation.” On this point we extract a passage in which one of the misrepresentations that has perplexed the subject is exposed—not for the first time, but with a clearness and effect that will well illustrate Dr. Dawson’s manner:—

“The statement often so flippantly made, that the Bible was not intended to teach natural history, has no application here. *Spiritual* truths are no doubt shadowed forth in the Bible by material emblems, often but rudely resembling them, because the nature of human thought and language render this necessary, not only to the unlearned, but in some degree to all; but this principle of adaptation cannot be applied to plain material facts. Yet a confusion of these two very distinct cases appears to prevail most unaccountably in the minds of many expositors. They tell us that the Scriptures ascribe bodily members to the immaterial God, and typify his spiritual procedure by outward emblems; and this they think analogous to such doctrines as a solid firmament, a plane earth, and others of a like nature, which they ascribe to the sacred writers. We shall find that the writers of the Scripture had themselves much clearer views, and that, even in poetical language, they take no such liberties with truth.

“As an illustration of the extent to which this doctrine of ‘accommodation’ carries us beyond the limits of fair interpretation, I cite the following passage from one of the latest and ablest writers on the subject:—‘It was the opinion of the ancients that the earth, at a certain height, was surrounded by a transparent hollow sphere of solid matter, which they called the firmament. When rain descended, they supposed that it was through windows or holes made in the crystalline curtain suspended in mid-heavens. To these notions the language of the Bible is frequently conformed. . . . But the most decisive example I have to give on this subject, is derived from astronomy. Until the time of Copernicus, no opinion respecting natural phenomena was thought better established than that the earth is fixed immovably in the centre of the universe, and that the heavenly bodies move diurnally round it. To sustain this view, the most decisive language of Scripture might be quoted. God is there said to have, ‘established the foundations of the earth, so that they could not be removed for ever,’ and the sacred writers expressly declare that the heavenly bodies *arise and set*, and nowhere allude to any proper motion of the earth.’

“Will it be believed, that, with the exception of the poetical expression, ‘windows of heaven,’ and the common forms of speech relating to sunrise and sunset, the above ‘decisive’ instances of accommodation have no foundation whatever in the language of Scripture? The doctrine of the rotation of solid celestial spheres round the earth, belongs to a Greek philosophy which arose after the Hebrew cosmogony was complete; and though it occurs in the Septuagint and other ancient versions, it is not based on the Hebrew original. In truth, we know that those Grecian philosophers—of the Ionic and Pythagorean schools—who lived nearest the times of the Hebrew writers, and who derived the elements of their science from Egypt and Western Asia, taught very different doctrines. How absurd, then, is it thus to fasten upon the sacred writers, contrary to their own words, the views of a school of astronomy which probably arose long after their time, when we know that more accurate ideas prevailed nearer their epoch. Secondly; though there is some reason for stating that the ‘ancients,’ though certainly not those of Israel, believed in celestial spheres supporting the heavenly bodies, I suspect that the doctrine of a solid vault supporting the clouds, except as a mere poetical or mythological fancy, is a product of the imagination of the theologians and closet philosophers of a more modern time. The testimony of men’s senses appears to be in favour of the whole universe revolving around a plane earth, though the oldest astronomical school with which we are acquainted suspected that this is an illusion; but the every-day observation of the most unlettered man who treads the fields and is wet with the mists and rains, must convince him that there is no *sub-nubilar* solid sphere. If, therefore, the Bible had taught such a doctrine, it would have shocked the common sense even of the plain husbandmen to whom it was addressed, and could have found no fit audience except among a portion of the literati of comparatively modern times. Thirdly, with respect to the foundations of the earth, I may remark that in the tenth verse of Genesis there occurs a definition as precise as that of any lexicon,—‘and God called the dry land earth’; consequently, it is but fair to assume that the earth afterwards spoken of as supported above the waters, is the dry land or continental masses of the earth, and no geologist can object to the statement that the dry land is supported above the waters by foundations or pillars.

“We shall find in our examination of the document itself, that all the instances of such accommodation which have been cited by writers on this subject, are as baseless as those above referred to. It is much to be regretted that so many otherwise useful expositors have either wanted that familiarity with the aspects of external nature by which all the Hebrew writers are characterised, or have taken too little pains to ascertain the actual meaning of the references to creation which they find in the Bible.”

The matters handled with greatest ability are, the “days” of creation, (already referred to,) the “light” of the first day, the “firmament”—explained as the atmosphere, as is suggested in the above passage,—the “great lights” or luminaries, and the lower and higher animals respec-

tively. The weak place of the scheme—as of any yet attempted—is that of “the first vegetation.” Admitting the general arrangement of plants in the three great classes of cryptogams (a translation of *deshs*, as to purport, maintained with great ability against such a translation as the “grass” of our version), seed-bearing herbs, and fruit-bearing trees, to be one that, though not botanically correct, “gives more precise ideas than any other arrangement equally concise and popular;” it is yet felt that the objection is not at present silenced, that in the oldest fossiliferous formations animal remains almost exclusively are found. Hugh Miller begged the question by his proposed solution; and our author is clearly right in rejecting it. But he himself has not made the most of his own case. We think Murchison’s last edition of his “Silurian,” and even Mr. Rupert Jones’ edition of Mantell’s “Wonders,” &c., besides certain well-authenticated reports of the results of microscopic examination of portions of the rocks now called *azoic*, might have enabled him greatly to strengthen his position. We will, however, give his own argument.

“It may be objected to the above views that, however accordant with chemical and physiological probabilities, they do not harmonise with the facts of geology; since the earliest fossiliferous formations contain almost exclusively the remains of animals, which must therefore have preceded, or at least been coeval with the earliest forms of terrestrial vegetation. This objection is founded on well-ascertained facts, but facts which may have no connexion with the third day of creation when regarded as a long period. The oldest geological formations are of marine origin, and contain remains of marine animals with those of plants supposed to be allied to the existing algae or sea-weeds. Geology cannot, however, assure us either that no land plants existed contemporaneously with these earliest animals, or that no land flora preceded them. These oldest fossiliferous rocks may mark the commencement of animal life, but they testify nothing as to the existence or non-existence of a previous period of vegetation alone. Farther, the rocks formed prior to these oldest fossiliferous strata, exist as far as yet known in a condition so highly metamorphic as almost to preclude the possibility of their containing any distinguishable fossils. It is possible, therefore, that in these Azoic rocks we may have remnants of the formations of the third Mosaic day; and if we should ever be so fortunate as to find any portion of them containing fossils, and these the remains of plants differing from any hitherto known, either in a fossil state or recent; and rising higher, in elevation and complexity of type, than the flora of the succeeding silurian and carboniferous eras, we may then suppose that we have penetrated to the monuments of this third creative Aeon.”

In the “Comparisons and Conclusions” with which Dr. Dawson closes his deeply interesting and valuable work, he gives us a tabular view of his results; and as this will be sufficiently intelligible to those who have read a little on the subject, we shall perhaps do some reader service, and give a notion of the fruit that may be gathered from the perusal of the book, by here reproducing it:—

PARALLELISM OF THE SCRIPTURAL COSMOGONY WITH THE ASTRONOMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE EARTH.

Biblical Aeon.	Periods Deduced from Scientific Considerations.
The Beginning.	Creation of Matter.
First Day.—Earth mantled by the Vaporous Deep—Production of Light.	Condensation of Planetary Bodies from a nebulous mass—Hypothesis of original incandescence.
Second Day.—Earth covered by the Waters.—Formation of the Atmosphere.	Primitive Universal Ocean, and establishment of Atmospheric equilibrium.
Third Day.—Emergence of Dry Land.—Introduction of Vegetation.	Elevation of the land which furnished the materials of the Azoic rocks—Azoic Period of Geology.
Fourth Day.—Completion of the arrangements of the Solar System.	Metamorphism of Azoic rocks and disturbances preceding the Cambrian epoch—Dominion of “Existing Causes” begins.
Fifth Day.—Invertebrates and Fishes, and afterwards great Reptiles and Birds created.	Palaeozoic Period—Reign of Invertebrates and Fishes. Mesozoic Period—Reign of Reptiles.
Sixth Day.—Introduction of Mammals—Creation of Man and Edenic Group of Animals.	Tertiary Period—Reign of Mammals. Post Tertiary—Existing Mammals and Man.
Seventh Day.—Cessation of Work of Creation—Fall and Redemption of Man.	Period of Human History.

This is, in fact, the outline which the book fills up.

We have not touched upon a chapter which, after all, is perhaps the great feature of the work—that on “The Unity and Antiquity of Man:” and those who know in how many forms the doctrine of the unity of origin has been recently assailed, and who desire a full, learned, conscientiously impartial, and perfectly lucid discussion of the question in the affirmative, may find here what, in our judgment, ought to satisfy

them, and will certainly save them much labour and weariness in research.

After the several specific commendations we have spoken, it can hardly be needful to say that we esteem Dr. Dawson’s labours to be of the highest worth, both to true science and to the exposition and defence of the Scriptures. In justice to Mr. Macdonald, whose book we have named—and which Dr. Dawson proves that he knows, by quoting it—we must add, that “Archæia” owes more to him in its vein of biblical interpretation than its author is perhaps aware. If not, there is a remarkable coincidence in the course and fruit of inquiry, as pursued by two independent scholars having the same aim.

Slavery doomed; or, The Contest between Free and Slave Labour in the United States. By FREDERICK MILNE EDGE. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1860.

This book is the production of an observant Englishman, who tells us in the preface that he was “a resident during five years” in the United States, and “witnessed many of the occurrences herein related, while professional duties in connection with the press, during the last presidential election, introduced him, as it were, behind the scenes, and afforded him the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with many of the leaders of opinion in the American Republic.” Whatever value may be attached to the “peculiar advantages for the study of the important issues now agitating the United States,” the reader cannot fail to be struck with the clearness and definiteness of the author’s conclusion respecting the doom of slavery, and also with the simple, straightforward, painstaking way in which he aims at forcing the same conclusion upon the minds of others.

He states his own conviction thus:—“By the voice of her new President from the steps of the Capitol, America will declare she has done with slavery, she recognises not its existence, she denies all property in man. In that happy era now dawning, when slavery shall be declared ‘sectional,’—when human bondage, encircled and confined by ever-increasing Free States, shall decay and die,—when Washington, the seat of Government, shall emulate Washington the patriot, and desire some general scheme of manumission for every oppressed child of Adam—when the glorious truth of the Declaration of Independence, ‘All men are born free and equal,’ shall no longer be ‘a mere glittering generality’—in that bright future which God is now hastening, the poor fettered ‘chattel’ will burst his chains, and stand erect—A MAN!” There can be no doubt, after this, that the author is an abolitionist to the backbone, although he refuses to accept Mrs. Stowe’s method of advocating the cause of the slave. “We feel convinced,” he writes, “that the Legreeism permeating ‘Uncle Tom’s Cabin’ is base fiction, founded on gross impossibility, and that the authoress might equally well assume that maltreatment of cattle is a national characteristic of Englishmen, from the fact of the existence of a Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Slaves in America are property, like horses, dogs, and oxen; like them, they cost money, and have work to perform. If Legree have a single negro or a drove to sell it is his interest to bring his property to market in the best possible condition, which ill-treatment would entirely prevent. An overseer in charge of a plantation would not dare damage his employer’s property, but would strive to make that property as cheerful, strong, and healthy as possible, so as to obtain a greater remuneration from its labour. Grant all this, and it is ridiculous to deny or question it; grant that the slaves are better clothed and fed than any class of labourers upon earth, that their bodily comforts are more secure and their future less uncertain, &c., &c.” While we sympathise with Mr. Edge in lifting the argument against slavery out of the region of accidental, and, perhaps, exceptional cases of ill-treatment into the higher one of principle, where slavery as slavery is shown to be a wicked infringement on the rights of our fellow-creatures, we must demur to his estimate of Mrs. Stowe’s book. Her picture would not have been complete without a portrait of Legree, since slavery allows and even fosters the passions which made the wretch what he was. We are compelled, moreover, by our observation of the way in which men do constantly ruin their prospects and fool away their property, under the influence of some foul lust, or at the bidding of some mad impulse—we are compelled to write *non sequitur* against Mr. Edge’s reasoning in the last quotation. He assumes that the slaveholders are men of sufficiently calm tempers and general self-restraint to seek only, and always, their real pecuniary advantage; while, with singular inconsistency, he brings forward ample and carefully prepared statistics to show that the whole policy of

slavery is injurious to the slaveholding class, if not absolutely ruinous and suicidal. The fact is, as Butler so ably proved, and all experience endorses, (to say nothing of the Word of God) all *sin* is folly, and yet we are all foolish enough to commit it. We believe Legreeism to be a natural result of slavery, when it places irresponsible power in the hands of men of lust and passion.

The grounds on which Mr. Edge rests his conviction are these two:—

1. Slaveholding policy retards the progress of those who adopt it: nay more, it is actually ruinous, and must work its own destruction when really brought into competition with a policy of a more enlightened kind. Slavery must decay and die when no longer kept alive by over-running new territory and bolstered up by external support. Space forbids our following Mr. Edge through his elaborate statistics. Suffice it to state on his authority that “the Free States are paying for the slave.” “The main source of revenue in the United States is the Customs’ duties; and the Southern States, at the present time, do not furnish more than from three to three and a-half (out of forty-nine and a-half) millions of dollars as their quota. Thus it has been for years; not merely with regard to one department of Government, but in all.” It seems that the Northern States are actually paying for the transmission of Southern letters. “The returns of the post-office in 1858 give the total cost of the Department at 7,198,816 dols.; 3,402,865 dols. for the North, and 3,795,951 dols. for the South, to which the former contributed 5,335,560 dols., and the latter only 1,810,355 dols.”

2. This slaveholding policy, Mr. Edge thinks, must very soon become “sectional.” It may continue for some time in the Slave States, but will belong entirely to that section of the Union. It will be prevented from spreading. America will disown it. The Northern States will refuse to recognise it as an element of American policy; and, left to itself, it will decay. We thank the author for his clear and succinct history of the slavery struggle and account of the present state of parties, though we cannot accept as *certain* the result which he confidently anticipates. He says most decidedly, “The result of the contest next November will be the election of an anti-slavery-extension President, and the annihilation of Southern terrorism. It will be the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, the confining of slavery within its present limits, and the destruction of Filibusterism, Annexationizing, and the secret carrying on of the slave trade.” We hope so; and leave our readers to examine Mr. Edge’s arguments and proofs for themselves. The book is well worth perusal, if only for the interest which it excites in what is in America the question of the day. We venture to predict for it a large sale as soon as it becomes known. Politicians will read it to understand the present position of parties in the United States; philanthropists will study it to discern the indications of a coming glorious emancipation; and even our Manchester men will watch the course of events under Mr. Edge’s guidance, as soon as the conviction becomes general that “the immediate consequence of Southern attempts at secession will be diminution, if not cessation, of the American cotton supply.” Without assenting to all that the book contains, we heartily commend it to our readers, and the subject of the approaching doom of slavery to the consideration of all thoughtful men in our country.

The Puritans: or, the Church, Court, and Parliament of England, during the Reigns of Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth. By SAMUEL HOPKINS. Vols. 1 and 2. Boston: Gould and Co. London: Trübner and Co.

THESE portly and serious-looking volumes were opened by us with all the lively interest that a new attempt at the delineation of the Puritan period, under the lights of modern researches, would be sure to kindle in a Nonconformist bosom. We found that the author had not thought it necessary to explain his aims or plans to his readers: but that his prefatory note only introduced a list of some seventy works consulted by him, with the edition used carefully marked for the student’s convenience. This looked well. We felt sure of being on sound historical ground; and, to gain increased confidence, we ransacked some of the “Notes” first—where, generally, the real learning, solid merit, or empty pretension, of an author, may soon be conclusively tested. Everything seemed right for a time:—for, although we could not always assent to the authoritativeness of certain writers or reports on which we found Mr. Hopkins disposed to rely, there appeared evidence of a most careful study of the subject, and, in instances that we searched fairly and thoroughly, a minute and careful accuracy worthy of all praise.

But, when we began to read Mr. Hopkins’s narrative, we were at once aware that we stood on very different ground to what we had supposed: and that the unconfessed principles of his composition would, if stated, have warned us off this ground. Just let our sober-

mindful readers, who have a love for history, and revere its dignity, conceive how our breath was taken by starting off with Mr. Hopkins, on page 1, in a history of the Puritans above all, with the following decided piece of G. P. R. Jamesism!

"On one of the last days of August, 1549, while yet the fog lay upon the river below, and the turf was brilliant with dew, a party of mounted gentlemen issued from the wood upon a rising ground which commanded some of the best points of this rural landscape. They were evidently of knightly rank, for there were golden spurs there; while embroidered housings, rich mantles, and glittering jewels bespoke them of the royal household. The most conspicuous were two persons in whose rear the others rode, as if in respectful attendance, and with whose conversation we introduce our narrative. The one was a man in middle life, muscular, erect, and well-proportioned; his complexion bronzed by exposure; his features somewhat stern in repose, but lively and pleasing when roused by conversation; whose whole port, as well as the ease with which he controlled his steed, would have led even a careless observer to suppose him not only a gallant courtier, but a war-worn soldier. The other was a youth of less than twelve years; his body and limbs, though slender, remarkable for their symmetry, and indicating agility rather than strength; his countenance beaming with intelligence; his eyes lustrous, lively, and commanding, though not imperious, in their expression; and his whole face denoting a spirit too ardent, too aspiring, too full of restless loving-kindness for the body in which it dwelt. Upon his spirited jennet—a creature of Andalusian breed—his person was displayed to great advantage; and the morning air and brisk exercise had given a glow to his usually pallid cheek, which perfected his youthful beauty. Pointing, as they emerged from the cover of the wood, to the noble palace but a short distance below, he uttered an exclamation of gladness, and added: 'Marry! my lord duke, this hath been a dashing ride, and hath whetted our appetite to a marvel. An we find not stout trencher-fare awaiting us, we'll e'en remember it against you when we quit our leading-strings.' 'Prithee, my gracious liege,' replied the other, raising his plumed cap, 'hold me not answerable for trencher-furnishings.' 'For everything within our realms; from a bishop's mitre to the peeling of an onion.' 'I cry you mercy!' exclaimed the cavalier; 'your Highness would not have me a scullion.'

The "youth" of "less than twelve years," who here desires "stout trencher-fare," is Edward VI., and his "cavalier" is the Protector Somerset! Of course this is not history; nor is it romance. The first volume is constructed throughout on the principle of this passage; and though we have looked into the second but little, we can pronounce that the mistake is perpetuated; though we think we observe the greater preponderance of unmixd historical matter in its later pages.

We are sorry that so much hard reading, and really intelligent appreciation of the historical materials, should go for next to nothing; as is the case in this work. It is not history;—for there are loads of material supplied by Mr. Hopkins's imagination alone. And sometimes his imagination is greatly at fault; and his sketches are out of all keeping, and full of false colour; and his suppositious conversations absurdly untrue both to the characters, and to the feeling and speech of the time. But neither is the book a romance;—for the whole substance of the Puritan story is present in it; but the plain historical fact is not "clothed upon" with the imaginary element, so as become a new and living creation, as is the method of the true historical-romancist; but the one is simply put in juxtaposition with the other,—at one time not distinguishable the one from the other, truth and fiction crossing each other without any unity in invention or purpose,—and again in striking contrast to one another, and irreconcilable to each other.

Sometimes Mr. Hopkins shows himself ill-informed; as in the whole Earl of Leicester story—whether we regard the man himself, his relations to the Queen, or the Amy-Roberts business. Often he falls entirely beneath the dignity of his subject; and into flagrant misconception of some character that he undertakes to interpret and present livingly to us. And no reader destitute of independent knowledge, or having no further means of acquiring it, can rely without peril of misdirection or deception on the pure historical truth of any page. This is very unfortunate: for a better plan could undoubtedly have been pursued by Mr. Hopkins, with the same industry and energy that he has displayed, with far more success and valuable result than any but partial or incompetent judges will now assign to him. To his advantage it must be said, that he has an animated and vigorous style—though not always sustained tastefully: and that the more carefully his book is pondered, the more it becomes perceptible that the imaginary matter is again and again suggested by some obscure hint in his authorities, and that the general impression—notwithstanding the false reflexion of the images of some of the more prominent persons and of specific facts—is tolerably truthful and complete.

There is a rumour in literary circles that the Poet Laureate is engaged upon a new poem; subject, Boadicea.

WHISKERS AT ALDERSHOT.—Considerable consternation has been created in the camp at Aldershot by a memorandum from Lieut.-General Pennefather, the General Commanding, to the effect that general officers commanding brigades at the half-yearly inspection, are to direct their particular attention to the length of the whiskers of the officers and men—the Lieut.-General having observed that some officers of the division have whiskers of most unusual size and length!

Cleanings.

It appears from the police returns that last year there were in the metropolis as many as 2,765 known thieves at large; 11,193 crimes were committed, and there were 4,864 commitments for trial.

Mr. Dickens is preparing a new serial story for *All the Year Round*, which will appear at the beginning of December, and take the place of Mr. Lever's fiction in that journal.

The other day, Professor Miller, of Edinburgh, delivered a lecture to the Glasgow Young Men's Christian Association on "Nephalism," which he defined as meaning the condition of being without wine or strong drink, i.e., "Teetotalism."

An interesting memorial of the late John Bunyan is about to be published by Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly. It is a reprint of a hitherto unknown poem, written by the poet for the support of his wife and family while he was confined in Bedford gaol. Mr. Offor will edit it, and supply an introduction, giving many new facts about Bunyan's prison life.

SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISC.—"T. M." writes to the *Telegraph*:—"The disc of the sun at this moment presents a most peculiar and interesting appearance. There are two groups or clusters of spots which may be seen with a telescope of small magnifying power. These spots are of a very extraordinary size, and those near the centre part of the sun are particularly so, and surrounded with a penumbra of immense magnitude. Some idea of the extent of these spots may be formed, when it is known that the least possible spot which can be seen by a very good glass cannot be less than 500 miles in diameter, or spread over a surface of at least 200,000 square miles, or more than two and a-half times the area of England, Scotland, and Wales. These spots, with their penumbra, exceed, I believe, any that have been visible for a long time."

FORESIGHT OF THE WEATHER.—Admiral FitzRoy's "Barometer Manual" and "Barometer and Weather Guide" have been printed by the Board of Trade—and are sold—one at a shilling, and the other at sixpence. They embody all the rules which have been deduced both from theory and experience. The telegraph far outstrips the swiftest tempest in celerity. Admiral FitzRoy, to whose unmitigated and enduring industry our fishermen and sailors owe so much, hopes soon to surround our coast with cautionary signals wherever there is a coast-guard station. An approaching storm, so soon as its direction is ascertained, is to be telegraphed from any station where it is discovered to all other stations between which there is telegraphic communication. From these stations cautionary signals are to be transferred by drums and cones at the coast-guard stations to every part of the coast which may be threatened. If our fisherman and coasters will only avail themselves of the means so furnished for them, if they will only learn the use of the barometer and thermometer, it is not too much to say that thousands of lives will be annually saved on our coast alone.

HOMŒOPATHY.—A German journal gives some details respecting homœopathic medicine:—The number of homœopathic physicians is 3,254, of whom 1,612 are in America. The professorships of the science are five in Germany—namely, two at Prague, two at Munich, one at Vienna; in the latter city, also, is one of veterinary homœopathy. The number of homœopaths in Germany is 471, and thirty-five for animals; twenty-one of the former are attached to hospitals. Of hospitals in Germany there are only ten, and nine of them are in Austria, three of the nine being at Vienna, one being of 160 beds, another of 80, and another of 60. The journals which treat of homœopathy in Germany are eight—four of them doing so scientifically, the rest for the ordinary public. The largest society of homœopaths is in that country; it consists of 230 members, and holds annual sittings. In France there are 403 homœopaths; in England, 244 (with two hospitals at London); in Spain, 94 (with a hospital at Madrid); in Belgium, 26; in Holland, 7; in Switzerland, 34; in Italy, 14; in the Scandinavian countries, 12; in the Danubian Principalities, 4; in Russia, 67 (with a hospital at Moscow); in Portugal, 47; in Asia, 4; and in Africa, 6. The rest are in America. In the latter country also are hospitals at Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and, in addition, clinical lectures are given in many places.

THE JEWS OF JERUSALEM.—The Jew in Jerusalem is himself a perpetual miracle and lasting monument of Scripture truth. Enter the abodes of these people, you will find them doing what they did five thousand years ago—teaching their children to read the Holy Book. Seventeen times have they seen Jerusalem destroyed, yet still they turn their faces towards Zion, expecting still a king who is to deliver them. "Greeks, Persians, Romans, are swept from the earth," says a noble writer, "and a petty tribe, whose origin preceded that of those great nations, still exists unmixed among the ruins of its native land." 8,000 (some say 11,000) Jews, 5,000 Mussulmans, 3,000 Greeks, 1,500 Latin Catholics, 1,000 Armenians, and from 100 to 200 Syrians and Copts, form, with the Protestant community, for the most part English, the present population of Jerusalem, which Jewish historians narrate to have at one time equalled the enormous and indeed incredible amount of two millions. This was during the Holy Week, when pilgrims from all parts came to Jerusalem. How far this must have exceeded the enthusiasm of our degenerate days may be judged from the fact that the pilgrims who visit Jerusalem yearly do not exceed 12,000, of whom 10,000 are Mussulmans.—*All Round the World*, edited by W. F. Ainsworth, F.R.G.S., F.S.A., &c.

Obituary.

THE REV. JAMES ROBERTS, formerly of Melton-Mowbray. In our number of the 10th inst., we recorded the death of the above-mentioned minister of the Gospel, after thirty-three years of active labours, followed by seven years of failing health, terminating in an almost entire prostration of mental and physical energies. These last years were spent peacefully in the seclusion of his happy home at Hitchen, Herts, soothed by the endearments of his devoted family, and the lively sympathy of a large circle of attached friends. On Friday, 12th, his remains were deposited in the burial-ground at Melton, adjoining the chapel he erected some forty years ago, when a large concourse of sorrowing friends paid their last respect to one whose faithful early ministry and genial affectionate disposition had rendered his name fragrant to their memory. Many of the hops in the line of the procession were closed, and a large number of persons from the town and neighbourhood of Melton attended the funeral. At the chapel, a numerous congregation were assembled, when the Rev. J. Twidale, the present respected minister of Melton, gave out the hymn—

"Hear what the voice from heaven proclaims."

When this had been sung, chiefly by the young people who had arranged themselves in the gallery, the Rev. Dr. Legge, of Leicester, delivered the funeral oration, characterised by his well-known ability and expression, of the high estimate of the character and worth of his late friend. The Rev. J. Mays, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, then offered a solemn and appropriate prayer; after which, Dr. Legge delivered a brief address at the grave, when the remains of the departed were left amid many old and dear friends to slumber on until the resurrection morning.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND died on Friday last. The Duke, as is well known, was a distinguished military officer, and took an active part in the Peninsular campaign. In politics he was a Conservative, but for many years past he has devoted himself chiefly to agricultural pursuits. He is succeeded by his son, the Earl of March, whose elevation occasions a vacancy in the western division of Sussex.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SMITH.—October 14, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Smith, jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LAY—LEGGE.—August 21, at Union Chapel, Hong Kong, by the father of the bride, Horatio Nelson Lay, Esq., son of the late G. Tradescant Lay, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Legge, D.D.

GREENWOOD—CROSSLEY.—October 6, at Sion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. C. S. Sturrock, B.A., Mr. James Greenwood, of Halifax, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Nathan Crossley, machine maker, of Salterhebble.

HARRISON—SIDDRON.—October 6, at the Upper Grange-street Chapel, Heckmondwike, by the Rev. R. Bowman, Mr. Benjamin Harrison, woollen spinner, to Miss Jane Siddron, both of that place.

HOLLINRAKE—FARROW.—October 6, at the Independent Chapel, Eastwood, by the Rev. A. Blackburn, Mr. Abraham Hollinrake, of Hanging Shaw, to Miss Martha Farrow, of Old Banks, Todmorden.

HALE—MILLER.—October 10, at the Congregational Chapel, Melbourn, by the Rev. A. C. Wright, Mr. William Hayward Hale, chemical manure manufacturer, of London, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. E. Miller, chemist, &c., of Melbourn.

WAINMAN—WOOD.—October 12, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, by the Rev. J. C. Donald, uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. Earhaddon Wainman, of Lynn, Norfolk, to Eliza Ann, only daughter of Mr. William Wood, draper, Tower-street, Armsley.

GORING—BUDD.—October 14, at the Congregational Church, Dorking, by the Rev. J. S. Bright, Mr. William Goring, to Mary Ann Budd.

MORRIS—HILL.—October 16, at the Independent Chapel, West Drayton, by the Rev. H. Sturt, Mr. Philip Henry Morris, corn merchant, West Drayton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hill, farmer, of Sutton Heath.

COPELAND—EDGER.—October 16, at the Registrar's Office, St. Pancras, John Copeland, jun., Esq., of Lindfield, Sussex, to Fanny, daughter of the late John Edger, Esq., of Stone House, Forest Row, Sussex.

WHITEHEAD—GRIFFITHS.—October 16, at the Congregational Chapel, Southport, by the Rev. G. Greatbatch, Mr. George Whitehead, to Miss Elizabeth Griffiths, both of Southport.

BROOMHEAD—WHITEHEAD.—October 17, at Marshall-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. H. Morgan, J. W. Broomhead, Esq., of Hathersage, Derbyshire, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of J. Whitehead, Esq., of Beeston-park, Leeds.

JOHNSON—AKED.—October 17, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, Robert Henry Johnson, Esq., of Huddersfield, woollen merchant, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Aked, Esq., of Apsley Crescent.

PATTISON—DEWHIRST.—October 17, at College Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. William Thomas, Mr. Thomas Pattison, of Horton, to Miss Eliza Dewhirst, of Bradford.

HOLT—GOULBURN.—October 17, at Grosvenor Chapel, Piccadilly, Manchester, by the Rev. P. Thomson, M.A., Edward, only son of John Holt, Esq., lead merchant, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Goulburn, Esq., of Manchester.

SMITH—CRAVEN.—October 17, at Eastbrook Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. S. Simpson, Mr. Thomas Smith, manufacturer, to Miss Craven, both of that place.

ELLIS—READ.—October 18, at Burlingham Saint Edmund, by the Rev. J. Burroughes, John Daymond Ellis, architect, Norwich, son of the late Rev. J. D. Ellis, of Entally, Calcutta, to Maria, daughter of Thomas T. Read, Esq., of South Burlingham, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

EWART.—At Calcutta, the Rev. Dr. Ewart, a distinguished missionary of the Free Church of Scotland.

GILL.—October 21, at Puddleton, near Manchester, in her seventy-first year, Mary, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Gill, for many years minister at the Independent Chapel, Egerton, near Bolton, Lancashire, and mother of the late Rev. Joseph Gill, missionary to South Africa.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

No change was made in the rate of discount by the Bank of England on Thursday last.

The funds remain dull. Any tendency to improvement which might have been occasioned to-day by the rise on the Paris Bourse, and by the continued absence of gold withdrawals from the Bank, was restrained by a

further supply of stock. Consols, which closed yesterday at 92 15-16 to 93 for the 8th November, opened and closed to-day at the same quotation. For money the last price was 92 1/2 to 3/4.

An unsettled feeling is still observable in the Discount Market; and although the best short bills may be negotiated a fraction below the Bank minimum, the rates in many cases are somewhat irregular. For four months bills, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. is asked, and for six months, 5 1/2 to 6 for the best names. A fair amount of business was done to-day at the Bank.

Foreign Stocks were steady. The Turkish Loan of 1854 advanced 1/2 per cent., closing at 69 1/2 to 70, whilst that of 1858 remains quoted 54 to 55. Mexican Bonds continue to attract some attention, but show no recovery.

Business in the Railway Share Market has continued dull; a slight advance, however, has taken place in some of the principal lines. Great Northern have improved to 114 1/2. Great Western to 73 and 73 1/2. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 118 and 118 1/2; and South Easterns to 86 and 86 1/2. London and Brighton have declined to 113 1/2. The Foreign and Colonial Markets have also been inactive. Lombardo-Venetian and South Austrian realised 11 1/2, and Antwerp and Rotterdam 5 1/2. East Indian are flat at 99 1/2. Grand Trunk of Canada at 27 to 27 1/2; and Great Western of Canada at 13 1/2 to 13 3/4.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares show no change of importance.

PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits. [Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—HEALTH TO THE SICK.—Purifying and renovating properties of a remarkable kind are the characteristics of these inestimable vegetable remedies. The poor sufferer, well-nigh worn out by lengthened disease, may still be strengthened and restored by the tonic influence of these medicaments. In dyspepsia, loss of appetite, flatulency, and liver complaints, while the Pills are taken, the Ointment should be rubbed over the digestive organs. In heart and chest complaints it should be rubbed on the back and chest as assiduously as salt is rubbed into meat. By steady perseverance with this treatment the blood is purged of all impurities, and the whole animal system thoroughly regulated. These excellent remedies, in most cases, restore the sick to health. [Advertisement.]

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Oct. 17.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,288,110	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Bullion	13,813,110
		Silver Bullion	—
	£28,288,110		£28,288,110

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,490,273
Reserve	3,123,583	Other Securities	19,294,037
Public Deposits	3,254,109	Notes	6,503,581
Other Deposits	14,344,869	Gold & Silver Coin	772,026
Seven Day and other Bills	785,300		
	£36,059,921		£36,059,921

Oct. 18, 1860.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

BAYNHAM, W., Hounslow, grocer, October 30, November 30.
DWELLEY, C., Clarendon-terrace, Bow-road, wheelwright, October 27, November 30.
HOLE, E., St. Paul's-road, Bow-common, manufacturing chymist, November 1 and 30.
HARRIS, W. H., Sydney-place, Commercial-road East, mantle manufacturer, November 1 and 30.
DOYLE, P., Wapping-wall, sail maker, November 1, December 3.
BOLTON, M. W., Waterloo-road, commission agent, October 31, December 3.
STEPHENSON, J. J., Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square, cabinet maker, November 1 and 23.
ROGERS, J., Shrewley, Warwickshire, builder, October 31, November 20.
WHITE, R., WHITE, J., and WHITE, W., Nottingham, lace manufacturers, November 6, December 4.
GILYARD, W., and BROWN, S., Bradford, Yorkshire, machine wool combers, November 2 and 30.
MYOTT, T., Manchester, grocer, November 8 and 29.
LIDDELL, J., NOOK, D., and EDGE, B., Durham, butcher, October 26, November 28.
THOMPSON, J., Barnard Castle, Durham, currier, October 26, November 28.

Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

FOWLER, H. A. T., FOWLER, F. E. T., STUBBS, J., and DUNT, W. G., Exeter-street, Strand, newspaper proprietors, November 1 and 30.
WATTS, H. R., Blackman-street, Borough, wine merchant, November 1 and 30.
FOWLES, T., Milk-street, Cheapside, hosier, November 2 and 30.
HULLAH, J., St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, bookseller, November 2 and 30.
NICHOLLS, B. H., Wilbarston, Northamptonshire, innkeeper, November 2, December 6.
RAW, J. H., Ware, Herts, clothier, November 5, December 3.
BOYCE, W., East Dereham, Norfolk, printer, November 8, December 3.
M'COLM, J., Manchester, brewer, November 6 and 27.
BROAD, J., Drury-lane, ironmonger, November 6, December 4.
LEWIS, E., Coleman-street, City, printer, November 7, December 4.
JACOBS, L., Whitechapel, shoe manufacturer, November 2, December 6.
GEE, G., Walworth-road, Surrey, mercer, November 2, December 8.
PENFOLD, W., Market-terrace, Caledonian-road, smith, November 5, December 3.
HARRIS, A., Seven Oaks, Kent, licensed victualler, November 5, December 5.
WILLAN, R., Glossop, grocer, November 9 and 30.

BENNETT, T., and WILLIAMS, E., Molt Forge, Tipton, Staffordshire, ironmasters, November 8 and 30.
COKER, F., Worcester, builder, November 2 and 23.
PARKES, T., Kniver, Staffordshire, spade manufacturer, November 5 and 26.
RAWLES, B. C., East-street, Walworth, bootmaker, November 2, December 8.
MARTYN, S. F., Dowgate-hill, City, wholesale shoe warehouseman, November 2, December 6.
WALKER, J., Sunderland, grocer, October 31, December 12.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 2,929 qrs from Cronstadt, 1,000 qrs Dantzic, 2,007 qrs Stettin, 370 qrs Rostock, 120 qrs Hamburg, 4,712 qrs Bordeaux, 480 qrs Santander, 2,400 qrs Trieste, 9,070 qrs Black Sea Ports, 2,360 qrs New York. Barley, 220 qrs from Stettin, 635 qrs Hamburg, 110 qrs Toning, 837 qrs Holland, 2,997 qrs Alexandria. Oats, 1,300 qrs from Archangel, 2,190 qrs Cronstadt, 9,920 qrs Riga, 695 qrs Hamburg, 2,755 qrs Sweden, 1,950 qrs Denmark, 930 qrs Holland. Flour, 13,699 barrels from United States, 1,870 sacks from Spain. Our market was badly supplied with English wheat this morning, and sold at the full prices of Monday last; for foreign there was a steady sale to country buyers at the same rates as last week. In both sack and barrel flour there was an increased demand but we do not alter our quotations. Barley in good demand, and 6d to 1s per qr dearer. Beans and peas firm, with prices tending upwards. The supply of oats being small, good corn realised 6d per qr more than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes very firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	48 to 62	Dantzic	64 to 72
Ditto White	50 68	Konigsberg, Red	53 66
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	64 68
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	64 68
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	60 65
Rye	34 36	East Friesland	58 60
Barley, English	32 34	Petersburg	58 62
Scotch	32 34	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odessa	56 60
Beans, mazağan	40 50	Marianopol	53 62
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	40 44
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	58 68
Peas, White	44 46	Barley, Pomeranian	34 38
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	34 37
Boilers	—	East Friesland	30 33
Tares (English new)	40 52	Egyptian	29 32
Foreign	—	Odessa	28 32
Oats (English new)	24 29	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	38 44
Sack of 280 lbs	51 57	Pigeon	44 46
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	54 56	Peas, White	44 46
Black Sea	54 56	Oats—	—
Hempseed	30 34	Dutch	21 28
Canaryseed	57 60	Jahde	21 28
Cloverseed, per cwt, of	—	Danish	21 24
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	24 27
German	—	Swedish	24 27
French	—	Petersburg	21 24
American	—	Flour, per bar, of 196lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 130 lbs	—	New York	29 33
Rape Cakes, 40 lbs to 50 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 300 lbs to 350 lbs per last	—	Carrawayseed, per cwt	28 32

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8 1/2d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

There was a fair average stock of foreign stock in to-day's market, in middling condition. Sales progressed slowly, on easier terms. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were moderate, and the general quality of the stock was by no means first-rate. All kinds met a dull inquiry; but, compared with Monday last, no change took place in the quotations. The general top figure for Scots was 4s 6d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,200 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; and from Ireland, 300 oxen and heifers. Notwithstanding that the show of sheep was very moderate, the mutton trade ruled heavy, at a decline in value of 2d per 8lbs. The best old Downs sold at 5s 2d per 8lbs. The quality of the sheep was inferior. There was a fair supply of calves in the market, yet the real trade was very inactive, at barely Thursday's decline in prices. We have to report a dull inquiry for pigs, at about stationary prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.			
Inf. coarse beasts	2 6 to 2 8	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 8
Second quality	2 10 to 3 4	Prime Southdown	4 10 to 5 2
Prime large oxen	3 6 to 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 to 4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 to 4 6	Prime small	4 6 to 4 10
Coarse inf. sheep	3 0 to 3 4	Large hogs	4 4 to 4 6
Second quality	3 0 to 4 0	Neat-sm. porkers	4 8 to 5 4
Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.			

Suckling calves, 19s to 23s. Quarter-oldsters pigs, 23s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 22.

Since our last report full average supplies of each kind of meat have been on offer in these markets. On the whole the trade rules inactive, as follows:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.			
Inf. beef	2 6 to 2 10	Small pork	5 0 to 5 8
Middling ditto	3 0 to 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 8
Prime large do.	3 6 to 3 8	Middling ditto	3 10 to 4 0
Do. small do.	3 10 to 4 0	Prime ditto	4 2 to 4 4
Large pork	4 4 to 4 10	Veal	4 0 to 4 6
Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.			

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Oct. 23.

TEA.—A moderate amount of business has been done for home consumption, and prices have shown an improved tendency.

SUGAR.—Only a few dealings have been recorded, and holders are not disposed to sell at present rates. In the refined market, owing to the smallness of the stocks on hand, prices are steadily maintained.

COFFEE.—The market has continued very dull, and no sales of any importance have taken place, although the stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a deficiency of close upon 4,000 tons.

RICE.—The demand has been active, particularly for exportation, as an impression prevails that this article will ere long be admitted into the French ports at an extremely low duty. For home consumption there is also a good inquiry, and prices generally tend upwards.

SALT-PETRE.—The inquiries for the better qualities have been active, and values are well maintained.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 20.—Grapes are still supplied in great quantities. Pears consist chiefly of Marie Louise, Seckle, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Gansel's Bergamot, and Duchesse d'Angoulême. Peaches, nectarines, and plums may yet be obtained, but both peaches and nectarines are very inferior in flavour. Oranges are 3s a dozen. Good filberts may be had at from 9d to 1s per lb. Cabbages, beans, carrots, and turnips may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are scarce. Potatoes realise from 6s. to 15s per cwt. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Kalosanthus, Dahlias, Violets, Mignonette, China Asters, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 22.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 7,607 firkins butter, and 1,974 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 16,574 casks butter, and 345 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a fair amount of business transacted last week, at improved prices, holders being very firm, and an advance of 2s per cwt was generally established. Foreign met a good sale, at an advance of 2s to 4s per cwt. The bacon market ruled steady, both in price and demand; the dealers still purchase very cautiously for immediate consumption.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Oct. 20. —The transactions in flax have continued somewhat restricted; at about stationary prices. The hemp market is active, and Petersburg clean advanced to 32 1/2 per ton. Manilla parcels continue very firm, and there is a steady business doing in jute, at last week's currency.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 22. —The supplies of potatoes have fallen off, and the demand has become rather active, at very full prices. The imports last week were 1,269 bags from Antwerp, 468 bags from Rotterdam, and 74 bags from Dunkirk. York Regents, 130s to 140s; Kent and Essex ditto 120s to 150s; Scotch ditto, 130s to 140s; Dunbars, 140s to 150s; Foreign, 110s to 130s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Oct. 15.—Our market during the past week has been very quiet, and but few hops of any description have been sold. Prices for the new growth are rather depressed; yearlings and hops of earlier date maintain recent rates. The duty has advanced to 45,000. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 18s, 23s, and 28s; West of Kents, 14s, 17s, and 21s; Sussex, 10s, 14s, 16s; Yearlings, 7s, 9s, and 12s.

WOOL, Monday, Oct. 22.—Since our last report there has been a full average business doing in both long and short wool for home use, at very full prices, notwithstanding that there is a tendency for drooping currencies in some of the northern markets. The supply here is comparatively trifling, and no increase can be expected in it, as the Continental demand is sufficiently large to take off all surplus quantities. The next public sales of colonial wool are looked forward to with considerable interest.

SEEDS, Monday, Oct. 22.—During the past week there has been more inquiry than of late for red cloverseed, and several parcels of fine yellow American and French seeds have been sold at 2s to 3s advances. German samples do not meet attention. White seed and trefoils are fully as dear. New winter tares in small demand, and 1s to 2s per bushel lower. Canary seed, with more inquiry, was 3s to 4s dearer from last Monday.

COALS, Monday, Oct. 22.—A general reduction on the rates of Friday's sale. Stewarts, 21s 6d; South Hetton, 21s 6d; Hetton, 21s 6d; Roepin, 20s; Eden, 20s; Harton, 19s 3d; Belmont, 19s; Hilda, 18s 6d; Hartleys, 17s 6d; Holywell, 17s; Tanfield, 14s; North Hartlepool, 17s; Hartlepool, 21s. Fresh arrivals, 110.

OIL, Monday, Oct. 22.—Linseed oil is in fair request, at 31s per cwt. on the spot. Olive oil firm, at 60s for Gallipoli, and 59 1/2 for Spanish. Fine palm is held at 47s. Coconut moves off freely, at 51s to 52s 6d. Rape is quoted at 41s 6d to 46s, hard oil 62s to 63s, tallow 32s 6d, pale seal 34 1/2 to 36s, best sperm 108s, cod 33s 10s to 34s, and East India Fish 28s to 29s 10s. Turpentine is rather dearer.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 22.—A considerable firmness has prevailed, since our last report, in the demand for all kinds of tallow. To-day, the market is steady, and P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 50s 6d per cwt; rough fat is 3s 2d per 8lbs.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock	Casks. 11250	Casks. 22540	Casks. 13877	Casks. 41976	Casks. 47076
Price of Yellow Candle	56s 9d	56s 6d	40s 8d	50s 4d	50s 6d
	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last Week	4034	3119	2949	2203	1796
Ditto from the 1st of June.	53308	37301	40097	29433	39061
Arrived last Week	3743	5131	6063	7556	4549
Ditto from the 1st of June.	50647	40812	42407	59327	59748
Price of Town Tallow	58s 0d	50s 0d	53s 6d	62s 6d	61s 0d

Advertisements.

MONEY READY to be ADVANCED by the PERPETUAL INVESTMENT LAND and BUILDING SOCIETY upon the Security of Houses and Lands; the Loan Repayable by Instalments during any number of years from One to Fifteen. The amount already advanced exceeds Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds. Prospective and applications for Loans may be had of the Agents throughout the country, and at the Office of the Society, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

A LADY having been afflicted with nervousness and general debility to a distressing extent, has been perfectly restored to sound health. She would be glad to communicate the means of restoration to any sufferer on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, addressed to Mrs. A. H., Woodbine-cottage, Bexley-heath, Kent.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH

Price 1s. 1/4d. and 2s. 9d. per box. This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Frampton, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

ANOTHER CURE OF LONG-STANDING ASTHMA BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"Sir,—I return you my most humble but sincere thanks for the benefits derived by me through taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic-Wafers at your recommendation. I was afflicted for years with a most violent Asthma, with shortness and difficulty of breathing, and at times a cough so bad as to cause me violent vomiting and dry retching. I had been ill some years, and tried nearly all the medical men about here. I found relief almost immediately, and have followed my employment ever since."

JAMES GARDNER, Market Gardener. Witness, Mr. THOMAS I. JONES, Chemist, 5, High-street, Newport.

P.S.—I always keep a box of the Wafers in the house, and whenever I find the least symptom I take a few, and I have not wanted a doctor since."

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS Dr. Locock's Wafers are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL
TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 6s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.
Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF
PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.
A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

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10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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—Mr. EDWARD DAVIESON, for many years Dentist to the Court of Spain, begs to inform the British public that he has taken up his permanent residence at 443, West Strand, adjoining the Electric Telegraph Office, where he is prepared to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, of a manufacture superior in beauty and durability to any known in this country, at 10s. per Tooth, which price can only be exceeded by expensive mountings. Among the wonderful discoveries he made during his residence in the South of Europe, none exceeds the Liquid Enamel, which not only imparts a pearly whiteness to Natural and Artificial Teeth, but renders them impossible to discolour or decay. Sold, with full directions for use, at 10s. 6d. per case. It is also used, in a highly condensed form, for stopping decayed Teeth, and is invaluable for those who have decay in their front Teeth. Mr. Edward Davieson has to announce that the "Flour de l'Age," or Bloom of Youth, that will add youth and beauty to any complexion, is now ready.

Sold in cases, price 11s., 22s., and four quantities in one for 33s. Attendance daily, from ten till six.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS.

An acknowledged Specific for Nervous and General Debility.—Of all the medicines wherewith the Materia Medica abounds, none is so extensively useful and possessed of so many valuable properties as steel. The effects of this preparation, when combined with proper auxiliaries, are truly wonderful, diffusing their invigorating powers to the whole habit, communicating a restorative action to every portion of the system, and being absorbed by the blood, and forming one of its constituents by intimate union, and circulating through its vessels, no part of the body can escape its influence.

Prepared by W. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Sent free by post. To be had of all medicine vendors.

Free for Six Stamps.

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MODE OF TREATING DISEASE.—Proving the fallacy of the former, the non-success of the other, and the unequalled efficacy of the latter, as demonstrated in thousands of cases, whereby the sufferer can easily cure himself privately, safely, and at a trifling cost, without the aid of the Faculty with their mineral poisons. The New Mode has been recently introduced into Great Britain by an eminent practitioner, who has studied in the three kingdoms, and holds from each distinguished Titles and Diplomas, including that of the National Academy of Sciences, Paris, who approve the new SELF-CURE DISCOVERY, which is sent free to any address on receipt of six stamps by the Doctor's private secretary, William Hill, Esq., M.A., 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

RUPTURES.

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LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Cutting, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

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Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 25s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

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The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 1s. 6d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

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SPOONS, FORKS, &c. Electro-Silver Plate on Hard Nickel Silver.	"FIDDLE."		"THREADED."		"KING'S."		"LILY"	
	Plated strong. s. d.	Plated extra strong. s. d.	Plated strong. s. d.	Plated extra strong. s. d.	Plated strong. s. d.	Plated extra strong. s. d.	Plated strong. s. d.	Plated extra strong. s. d.
able Spoons, full size, per dozen	36 0	48 0	51 0	70 0	60 0	78 0	72 0	72 0
Do. Forks	36 0	48 0	51 0	70 0	60 0	78 0	72 0	72 0
Dessert Spoons	27 0	33 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0	54 0	54 0
Do. Forks	27 0	33 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0	54 0	54 0
Tea Spoons	16 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	36 0	36 0	36 0

Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Gravy Spoons, Sauce Ladles, Egg Spoons, Salt Spoons, Mustard Spoons, at proportionate prices.

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Good strong useful Congou Tea 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Teas 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 3, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3s. 8d. £1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot .. 1s. 4d. £0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4s. 6d. 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard 1s. 6d. 0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3s. 4d. 0 6 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1s. 6d. 0 4 6	
	£2 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

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THOMAS CLAY AND COMPANY, 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.,
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SURGICAL MACHINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUSSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, UMBILICAL HERNIA, &c., &c.

An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d.—Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c.—Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c.—Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on, 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and upwards.—Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards.—Riding Belts, 3s. 6d. upwards.—Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c.—India Rubber Urinals, for railway or night use.—Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c. and every other department connected with the business.

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EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY,

though only 18s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 28s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 32s.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

(Advanced only 1s. per gallon at present.)

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

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FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS.

Sherry, Pale or Gold, good quality s. s. s.	24 30 36 per doz.
Claret, superior Vin de Bordeaux Impérial	21 30 36 "
Burgundy, sound wine, very full body	24 30 36 "
Sparkling Rhone, superior to Champagne	48 "

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at Reduced Duty.

FRENCH PORT, 22s. and 24s. per dozen.
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